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Labor Turmoil Hits 3,000,000 Workers in U.S.

Issue Between Industrial and Craft Unionism Is Vital to Future

Complex Problems Must Be Dealt With

Possibility of Split Power Is Declared a Threat to Entire Union Movement

Labor faces a major issue upon the manner in which it is to be organized in the United States. A significant aspect of this problem is the question of wages. Following is the first of two articles based on intimate study of this situation.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 9—Concern lest the high wage standards of many skilled mechanics may be imperiled intensifies the dispute going on today in the house of organized labor.

In the uproar, the unparalleled quarrel may seem only a family difference about the manner of labor organization. But powerful men, leading hundreds of thousands of disciplined workers, do not grapple with each other over technicalities.

Booming cries of "industrial union!"—which are countered by husky shouts of "craft union!"—signify the nature of the internal conflict. Three million organized workmen have suddenly been confronted with an issue more complex than it seems; a few great unions of all employees versus many small unions dedicated to the individual trades or crafts—for attempted use in organizing the unorganized mass production industries.

Why Turmoil Results

Why should turmoil blow up over the technique of getting men together to promote their industrial welfare?

Those who are pushing the newer industrial unions, which bring all employees into a single alliance, claim that the industrial union produces the wage system most satisfactory to all the workers.

From the opposing type of union, as voiced by officials of a number of the craft unions, comes doubt, if not skepticism.

Questioning breaks out among union leaders who have for many years seen their members, all men expert in their trades, band together as craftsmen and improve their pay and conditions.

These skilled mechanics make up but a minority in the multitude of workers of all kinds of lesser skill or no skill at all.

Some Pertinent Questions

If the skilled few are merged through an industrial union into the general throng of all the employees in a plant, will the trained handful be able to maintain its individuality? Will the minority be able to command the high wages and advantageous working conditions that workmen have often been able to win by sticking together as specialists? Will the masses of the employees be better paid?

This wage problem is not yet widely understood, is not yet fully recognized within the labor movement. The pocketbook of numerous workingmen is involved more than they realize, it is remarked.

Experience with the greatest and also the most completely industrial union in America—the United Mine Workers of America, operating in the coal fields—is put in evidence by union officials disturbed about wages.

Declares Wage Level Lower

Machinists, carpenters and electricians, for example, declare that wages of men in these trades in the union coal mines drop below the standard wages established by the unions of the machinists, carpenters and electricians.

The coal miners' union takes in everybody except the railroad men working in and around the mines. It has even accepted an occasional barber. Fortified with the grant of broad jurisdiction, this union defies other unions to come and get their various types of skilled craftsmen and organize them separately.

In the miners' union, the miners naturally far outnumber all other workmen. The mechanics and men of other trades make up only a fraction of the membership. What wages do this small group of skilled craftsmen get?

Machinists' Head Replies

"Generally speaking, the entire wage structure in the bituminous coal fields for skilled mechanics eligible to existing national and international craft organizations is far below the rates of pay established by such internationals," writes A. A. Wharton, international president of the International Asso-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

The Monitor Index

Thursday, April 9, 1936

Weekly Latin-American Article	2
Shortwave Radio	4
Sports Page	6
The Young Folks' Page	7
The Home Forum	8
Oil for "the lamp of your life" (With Norwegian Translation)	
Boston and New England News	9-10-11
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Radio Timetable	10
Arts and Theater Reviews	10
Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers	11
Financial Pages	12 and 13
Daily Features	17
Editorials	18

AAA Checks Perform Odd Antics

Wide World

Thomas Campbell

One of World's Biggest Wheat Growers, Who Is Also One of the Biggest AAA Beneficiaries

Justice Who Helped Make Act Invalid Got Some But Returned Them

British Got Big One

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 9 — Some queer quirks in the payment of benefits under the old Agricultural Adjustment Act have come to light since Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan focused attention on the big sums given to large growers for not raising certain crops.

It has been discovered that:

1. Thomas Campbell, once known as the owner of the "largest farm in the world," received $22,325.82 in two payments for not raising his usual-sized crop of wheat on land partially leased from the Federal Government at reduced rent. In addition to his own holdings, Mr. Campbell is a tenant on a large tract of Indian lands which he gets for 50 cents to $1.50 an acre.

Fourth Largest Wheat Check

Mr. Campbell was identified as recipient of the fourth largest check paid to wheat contract signers in the list recently sent to the Senate Agricultural Committee by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.

2. Supreme Court Justice Willis Van Devanter returned a $60 benefit payment check for compliance on farms he owes in Montana after he had sided with the six members of the court who ruled such payments unconstitutional. The farms were left to the Justice by his wife, who had formerly joined with the tenants in conforming to the AAA wheat reduction plan.

As executor of his wife's estate, Mr. Van Devanter accepted several small checks from the AAA before the law was declared unconstitutional, but he sent back two checks received after the Jan. 6 decision, with a note, saying:

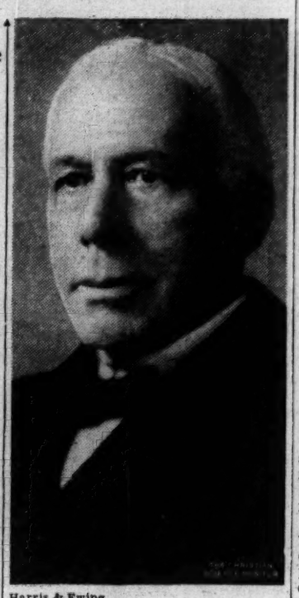
Prompted by His Position

"As the legislation under which the checks were drawn has been declared invalid, I think I should not accept the checks or the payment they are intended to represent."

Mr. Vandevanter said today he was not advising others that they should do likewise with their checks. He felt that he was in a peculiar position because of his office. The tenants on his farms kept their share of the payments, he said.

2. The British-controlled cotton

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)



Harris & Ewing

Willis Van Devanter

Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, Who Returned His AAA Check

Need Is Stressed For Education Of Imprisoned Men

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 9—Definite and wholesome development of educational programs in American prisons was recorded in the annual report of the Osborne Association, Inc., released here today. This trend was said to have offset in a number of instances "the devastating effect of idleness brought about through the closing of prison shops."

"In our more progressive prisons and reformatories all recreational activities have been placed under the direction of trained leadership," the report says. "These institutions have emphasized the real purpose of recreation in a house of correction. No longer do progressive institutions feel that recreation is simply diversion for the inmate population, but that it is for developing leisure-time interests and habits which may be followed after their release from prison.

"This advance is of particular significance, for it is generally dur-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Nanking Protest On Mongol Pact Laid to Japanese

MOSCOW, April 9 (AP)—Official statements published today contained the blunt charge that the recent Chinese protest against the Soviet-Mongolian pact of mutual assistance was made under pressure by Japan.

These statements were made public at the same time that newspapers published a note by Maxim Litvinoff, Foreign Commissar, in which he refused to admit that there were grounds for the Chinese Government's protest. All the leading official newspapers printed the statements.

Limited to Aggressive Aid

The Soviet Union has assured China's Nationalist Government that the Russian pact with Outer Mongolia would serve the best interests of Mongols and Chinese alike in the troubled Far Eastern situation.

Commissar Litvinoff, in a note to the Chinese Chargé d'Affaires, Han Ju Wu, said the military alliance did not imply any Russian territorial claims.

He said the pact, concluded amid recurring incidents on the borders of Outer Mongolia and the Japanese-sponsored state of Manchoukuo, would lead to action only in the event that the U. S. S. R. or Outer Mongolia became a victim of aggression.

Text of Military Pact

Following is the text of the Russo-Mongolian pact, which, it has been revealed, has been in effect as a gentlemen's agreement since Nov. 27, 1934:

The governments of the U. S. S. R. and the Mongolian People's Republic, taking into consideration the unalterable friendship that has existed between their countries since the liberation of the territory of the Mongolian People's Republic, thanks to the support of the Red Army, in 1921 from the white guard detachments and the military forces with which the latter were connected and which penetrated into Soviet territory, and desirous of main-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Thursday, April 9

Russo-Japanese—Strained Relations Persist

Moscow — Chinese charges against the Soviet-Mongolian mutual assistance pact were attributed by Russian officials today to Japanese pressure. Russian press releases declared, according to the Associated Press, that the Chinese people must see in the Chinese protests another proof of the weakness of the Nanking Government.

Tokyo — The Far Eastern situation was threatened with further complications, as the slaying of a Japanese lieutenant was reported by a correspondent for the Domei News Agency in Japan. The slaying was said to have resulted from a clash between Russian and Japanese soldiers near Suifenho. Five Japanese soldiers are reported still missing.

'U. S. of Europe'—British Press Cool to Plan

London — The British press gave a tepid reception to the French plan for a European commission within the League implemented by an international police force. Generally, the police force scheme was found impractical. The proposal for freezing the territorial status quo for 25 years was widely approved, provided room were left for alterations by peaceful means.

Berlin — The consensus of German comment is hostile to the French proposals. They see them as designed to organize Europe behind the Versailles Treaty, the "black beast" to German aspirations. Germany appears to see in the proposals no acceptable alternate to the Hitler suggestion for four months of unilateral negotiations.

Dispassionate comments appear to regard the French proposal for an international police under the League as something of a provocative interlude that offers no realistic basis for solution of the Locarno crisis. The broad concept, however, of organizing European security and then proceeding to some constructive economic reforms is deemed a contribution of the French plan.

Sea Safety—Secretary Roper Issues Rules

Washington — The Government has taken renewed cognizance of the importance of loyal and contented crews, if the United States is to maintain high standards of safety at sea.

Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper announced he had laid before President Roosevelt several instances of sabotage and insubordination at sea. The Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection has reported 500 such cases.

Interest Centers on Personnel

Interest in the personnel aspect of safety at sea was stimulated by reports yesterday that passengers on a world's cruise returned with accounts of discourtesy and insubordination on the part of the crew.

The Morro Castle disaster quickened efforts to perfect technical and mechanical safety devices, since investigations of the tragedy indicated that inadequate fire protection was at fault.

The Mohawk disaster expanded the search for greater safety to

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Boston News Today:

Cows Did Not Lay Out Boston Streets Is Claim
Mansfield Still Silent on Police Shake-up
WPA Plans $750,000 Traffic Survey
Dorgan Attacks Sheldon's Oath Attitude
Watt Will Represent Labor in Geneva
Saltonstall Raps Curley Flood Talk

These and many other stories of Boston and New England will be found in the local section of this edition.

Tax Computation Made Easy—Just A+B—C+E x Y

WASHINGTON, April 8 (AP)—Representative Crowther (R) of New York says a way has been worked out whereby corporations subject to the proposed new tax program can compute their tax bill by algebra.

The method, he announced at last night's tax hearing, was contained in a confidential section of a House tax subcommittee's report. If the portion of a corporation's earnings withheld from stockholders did not coincide exactly with any particular percentage given in rate schedules, the tax could be computed with this formula:

"X equals (begin brackets) A minus B over C minus B times (E minus D) (close brackets) plus D where

"X equals rate of tax on adjusted net income;

"A equals per cent of undistributed net income to adjusted net income;

"B equals bracket per cent next smaller than 'A';

"C equals bracket per cent next larger than 'A';

"ZD equals rate of tax on bracket next smaller than 'A';

"And E equals rate of tax on bracket next larger than 'A'."

Day of Perfect Square Comes With April 9

EDMONTON, Alta., April 9 (AP)—Today is a day of importance to persons with a mathematical bent, because it is a date with a "perfect square," George W. Robertson of the University of Alberta reports.

Mr. Robertson, after due study, submits the following: 1936 is 44 squared. Nine is three squared, April is the fourth month which is two squared, April 9 is the 100th day of the year which is 10 squared. This combination will not occur again for 180 years. The next time will be on April 9, 2116, if you will take Mr. Robertson's word for it.

Lindbergh Case Spurs Drive On Trial by Press

Bar Urges Exercise of Judicial Power to Curb Abuses

Publicity Is Blamed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 9—A big new drive to curb the sensational handling of criminal trials by certain sections of the press is getting under way within the legal profession as an aftermath of the Hauptmann trial, together with campaign for sterner enforcement of courtroom decorum by judges themselves.

A list of 15 recommendations virtually all directed at stricter exercise of judicial power has been published by a special committee of the American Bar Association, and springing largely from the Lindbergh kidnaping case. The committee is composed of Ex-Judge Oscar Hallam of Minneapolis, Dean Albert J. Harno of the law school of the University of Illinois, and Charles P. Taft, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Trial By Press

At the same time the Journal of the American Bar Association has published a review of the Hauptmann trial from the point of view of an English barrister in which the writer concludes the condemned man was guilty, but failed to get fair trial, from British standards, because his case was "tried by the newspapers and radio."

Trial by newspaper also brings a stinging article in the current issue of the Journal of the American Judicature Society, which declares the courts primarily at fault for not punishing flagrant newspaper violations with contempt.

"There should be an end of merely scolding newspapers that make money out of indecency and disrespect for judicial authority," the article declares. "The means for ending this national scandal are apparent and it is the fault of judges and lawyers if the means are not utilized."

Same Authority Cited

Writing in the Bar Association Journal on the Hauptmann case, Albert H. Robbins, barrister of the Middle Temple, London, points out that the authority of American and British judges to halt so-called "trial by newspaper" and circus publicity is about the same, but whereas British courts vigilantly and sternly enforce the right of the defendant to a fair trial, unprejudiced by radio and press, American courts almost wholly abdicate such authority.

Press and radio were allowed complete freedom before the Hauptmann trial started, Mr. Robbins declared, to prejudge the case. He cited, among others, the following inci-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

British Lead League Action To Press Italy for Truce; Paris Hints Military Move

Italians Bitter Toward English Because of Drift at Geneva

Drive to Subjugate Ethiopia Now Urged

Ultra-Nationalist Fascists Insist on Direct Deal With Ethiopians

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GENEVA, April 9—The Committee of Thirteen of the League of Nations decided today to send a supreme appeal to Italy and Ethiopia to abstain from the use of poison gas in the East African war.

The decision, made upon the recommendation of British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, was approved without passing upon allegations that Italy has already used gas in her Ethiopian invasion.

The committee action urges the two governments to observe the provisions of the antigas convention and followed an appeal by Mr. Eden to Italy not to use poison gas against Ethiopia.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, April 9—Unexpected developments at Geneva have caused the situation arising out of the Italo-Ethiopian conflict as viewed from Rome to assume in the last 24 hours a serious and perturbing aspect such as it has not had for months.

The Italians are bitterly disappointed at the turn of events, since with the practical conclusion of the war they were genuinely hoping that a formula would be found enabling Italy to reconcile herself with the League on the conclusion of a satisfactory peace settlement.

Blame on Britain

Britain is again blamed for the deterioration of the situation and many political observers here are anxious about the international complications which they fear may follow any recrudescence of sanctions.

It was not a mere coincidence that Premier Benito Mussolini should have once more reasserted his intransigence yesterday, while the Committee of Thirteen was holding its first meeting.

Italy emphatically rejects the latest Ethiopian charges concerning the use of poison gas and strongly denies both the legal right of

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Wide World

Baron Pompeo Aloisi

Head of Italy's Delegation to League of Nations

Japan to Push Control Over Mandate Isles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Japan is determined to carry out a program of intensive development in the South Sea Islands which it seized from Germany after the outbreak of the World War and now holds under a mandate from the League of Nations.

The Government has decided to spend 30,000,000 yen (about $9,000,000) over a period of 10 years for the promotion of industrial enterprise. An airplane line between Tokyo and Palau, the center of administration for these far-flung archipelagos of supposed to be instituted this year. The establishment of a South Sea colonization company, with a capitalization of 20,000,000 yen, is under consideration.

Strong Policy Urged

A vigorous plea for a strong Japanese policy in the South Seas and for repudiation of the authority of the mandates commission of the League of Nations has recently been voiced by Hideo Mikami, a member of the Diet who visited the islands with a commission of inspection last summer.

Mr. Mikami argues that Japan acquired the islands by agreement with the allied powers and that the League of Nations has no right to interfere in their administration. He urges that Japan "should abolish such an ambiguous term as mandatory rule, announcing to the world that the islands are indisputably Japanese possessions and will be administered as independently as is deemed fit."

Permanent Improvements

While there is no indication at the moment that the Tokyo Foreign Office proposes to follow Mr. Mikami's advice, there is no doubt that Japan regards the islands as an integral part of the Empire and would resist by force any attempt to transfer the mandate to another power.

Large permanent improvements, in the shape of roads and harbor facilities, have been constructed; an airdrome is being erected in Palau; and Japanese have been encouraged to migrate to the islands.

In striking contrast to the meager results which have so far been achieved in settling Japanese on the land in Manchoukuo, a large number of Japanese, in relation to the small area and absorption capacity of the islands, have migrated to the South Seas. The rapidly growing Japanese population of the islands is today probably equal to the stationary native population of about 50,000. This fact is another solid guaranty of permanent Japanese occupation.

No Fortifications Found

Fortification of the islands is forbidden under the terms of the mandate. There have been occasional charges that this obligation

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Committee Awaits Reply From Aloisi Looking to End Conflict

Eden Wants Results After 5 Weeks' Wait

Reaction to French Plan for Peace in Europe Held Unfavorable

With the arrival of the Italian delegation at Geneva, every effort is being made to get terms for a cessation of hostilities, looking to peace.

The British are urging that the delay in ending the carnage has been long enough and threaten to demand a session of the League Committee on Sanctions with a view to putting new and more drastic impediments in the way of Il Duce's legions.

Disappointment is expressed at the attitude of the League powers in the face of Italian victories in East Africa. The British are blamed. And the feeling against London becomes more acute, Rome reading into its attitude only an attempt to rob her of the fruits of victory.

The French counter-plan for European settlement is not having a very favorable reception. London finds it "impracticable" and Berlin calls it "ludicrous."

Gas still holds an important place in international discussions, with Britain offering evidence to prove it has been used by the Italians, and France and Italy countering with demands for an investigation of Ethiopian outrages on prisoners. Eden himself made an appeal to Italy to stop the use of poison gas in his talk in the Committee of Thirteen today.

British Attitude Stiffens Because Of Italian Gains

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, April 9 — Does Italy mean to suspend hostilities? When? On what conditions? These plain questions are put to Baron Pompeo Aloisi, as head of the Italian delegation, arriving today, and on his answer depends the action of the Committee of Thirteen.

If the answer is dilatory or unsatisfactory, the intention of the British representative is to demand convocation of the Committee of Eighteen for the purpose of stiffening sanctions.

Secondly, the British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, calls for a permanent sitting of the League members until definite results are obtained. He holds that five weeks have elapsed since the appeal was made to the belligerents to cease fighting and since the fighting has in fact been intensified it is high time to ascertain whether acceptance of the peace negotiations is sincere or not.

Rome Balks at Avenol

The proposed voyage of Salvador de Madariaga, chairman of the "Thirteen," to Rome is abandoned.

Premier Benito Mussolini invited Señor de Madariaga but not Joseph A. C. Avenol, Secretary General of the League, whose authority Il Duce is reluctant to recognize. The mandate to ascertain the disposition of Il Duce was confided to Mr. Avenol as well as to Señor de Madariaga and the question of the League's right to intervene in the dispute apparently arises.

British Attitude Stiffens

Fourthly, it is plain that Italian victories have made the British attitude even more resolute and it is not at all certain that stronger measures than those hitherto applied will not be adopted. The British in particular have raised the matter of the alleged employment of mustard gas and have brought forward evidence which appears substantial. It is to be noted that its use was signaled by Ethiopia December last. There have been recent incidents but there nevertheless has been procrastination in taking up the charges.

Flandin in Doubting Mood

French Foreign Minister Pierre Etienne Flandin in a somewhat acrimonious discussion with Mr. Eden virtually accused him of being lacking in impartiality and demanded an inquiry into the alleged Ethiopian atrocities which have been repeatedly reported. He also doubted whether the committee was competent to go into the question of use of gas.

Thereupon, three jurists were nominated to examine the conventions which both Ethiopia and Italy are said to have violated and to consider appropriate steps to prevent a recurrence.

Might Summon Council

It is regarded as possible that the "Thirteen" is not the proper organ inasmuch as its mission is conciliation. But in that case the Council itself must be convoked.

Obviously the atmosphere for reconciliation is not rendered more favorable and M. Flandin, who is more energetic in his defense of Italy than was Pierre Laval in the same capacity, expressed consider-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

G. O. P. Has Its 'Brain Trust'; Borah Trails in Minnesota; Brann Provides Maine a Race

Political Parade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 9—The Republican "brain trust"—or research staff, as it prefers to call itself—came out in the open today with an announcement by Henry P. Fletcher, national chairman, that the group will conduct campaign research, and is headed by Prof. Olin G. Saxon of Yale, a Harvard alumnus, who admits that he took three courses under Prof. Felix Frankfurter.

Maine and Minnesota, states which have been linked in political events more than in the past, dominated the campaign news today. As for the Pine Tree State, Gov. Louis J. Brann's final decision to run for the Senate against Senator Wallace H. White Jr. encourages the Democrats, although Governor Brann has occasionally criticized the New Deal, and some of his former associates have been under trial in Augusta, recently, charged with misuse of funds.

Prestige Carries Weight

Yet the Governor's prestige in carrying Maine into the Democratic column twice in succession for the first time since the Civil War, and his strength in some normally Republican circles, make him a powerful contender.

s for Minnesota, Gov. Alf M. Landon, Col. Frank Knox and Senator William E. Borah were engaged in a scramble for national convention delegates which was conclusive only in leaving Senator Borah in the rear. Eighteen uninstructed delegates were elected last night. But the views of the delegates were claimed to be well-known.

Reports Somewhat Varied

The first reports gave Governor Landon at least ten of them. Along came Colonel Knox's managers. Their estimate gave Colonel Knox eight, conceded Governor Landon eight, and Senator Borah two. The full Landon estimate was ten for the Kansas Governor, five for Colonel Knox, three for Senator Borah.

The explanation seems to be that five delegates are open to persuasion, and may be swayed by the state convention's choice of four delegates-at-large on April 18.

But the striking fact is that in Minnesota, which had been regarded as a Borah State as far as the nominating convention goes, the Idaho stalwart gets a mere handful of votes, compared to the Kansas and Illinois leaders. The result somewhat dampens the rejoicing which followed the Wisconsin victory.

As Maine Goes

Another wandering leader comes back to the fold, so to speak, in the person of Governor Brann. Governor Brann is an almost weekly visitor to Washington. His unwillingness to declare himself had been causing the Democratic higher command here considerable worry. Now it is assumed that substantial arguments have been used to persuade him to make the running.

Of course, the event need not mean that Governor Brann's occasional critical views of the New Deal have been modified, any more than were those of Senator Millard F. Tydings of Maryland, who had been almost an insurgent and is now back in party ranks, or of scores of others.

It is simply another indication

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

Did Pig Save Texas for U. S.?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—How a lowly pig precipitated an international incident which may have kept Texas from becoming French territory, has been recalled.

Decision to have historical themes for floats in the centennial year Battle of Flowers Parade during the annual Fiesta de San Jacinto here on April 24, prompted authorities to seek co-operation of Miss Anna Ellis, San Antonio historian, in listing appropriate and authentic incidents to be depicted. The pig episode was one her research disclosed.

A few years after Texas became independent several European countries had recognized the new republic, but only France established an "embassy," or its equivalent, at Austin, the Texas capital. France's chargé d'affaires, Count de Saligny, resided there. Near by was a hotel whose proprietor raised pigs. The pigs occasionally wandered into the "embassy" horse lot to eat corn that spilled from a trough. One day the Count's hostler shot an invading pig. Enraged, the hotel man is said to have whipped the hostler and to have had words with the French diplomat himself. So offended was the latter that he demanded and received his passports, proceeding to New Orleans. Relations between Texas and France became so strained that a French fleet appeared in the Gulf of Mexico.

About this time the financially hard-pressed Republic of Texas was dickering for a French loan, but the pig episode "blew up" those negotiations. The movement toward annexation by the United States also was developing, however, and had Texas become indebted to France, it has been argued, the fact would have been a barrier to annexation.

European countries as well as Mexico did not want to see Texas added to the United States. It is conceivable that the innkeeper's pig kept Texas from becoming subservient to France, for no telling what might have happened had the young republic become indebted to the European government.

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

include personnel problems, since it was felt that the great loss of life was in part due to confusion among the crew.

Opposition From Two Sides

Some steamship interests have allegedly opposed efforts of the Government to make ships structurally safer.

Unions have opposed the Government's efforts to set higher qualifications for seamen and impose more exacting codes of discipline on the crews.

Inquiries Bear Fruit

While House and Senate committees are studying a wide range of reforms to secure safety at sea, some definite rules have been promulgated as a result of recent disasters.

The Secretary of Commerce on March 4, 1936 announced the following rules to be effective Jan. 1, 1938:

1. Maintenance of emergency bells in all passenger accommodations and loudspeaker system by means of which captains may direct their orders in emergencies.
2. Installations of automatic sprinklers in all passenger vessels.
3. Use of fire proof material in the construction of all passenger ships and installation of fire and smoke detecting devices.

Labor Intervenes

Joseph B. Weaver, director of the Bureau of Navigation, was balked in his recent effort to charge the crew of the California with mutiny when it held up the ship for three days on the west coast in a strike for higher pay. Labor and Secretary of Labor Perkins allegedly intervened. Many declare there should be more of the old-fashioned control once exercised by the captain.

Zeppelin—Engine Trouble Reported

Bordeaux, France—The new German Zeppelin, The Hindenburg, en route back to Germany from Brazil, has developed "grave engine trouble" over the Moroccan Coast. In this emergency, the Zeppelin's pilot has asked and received permission to fly over France, as it seeks the shortest route to its hangar, the Associated Press reported.

Lobby—Hearst Loses Against Committee

Washington—William Randolph Hearst, publisher, lost his first contest with the Senate Lobby Committee, presided over by Senator Hugo Black.

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, through Chief Justice Alfred A. Wheat, decreed that the court had no right to interfere with the Senate's subpoenaing of telegrams that passed between Mr. Hearst and his employees. To grant the injunction against the committee as asked by Mr. Hearst would be an infringement of Senatorial jurisdiction, the court ruled.

Free Press Not Involved

The Court also denied another contention of Elisha Hanson, counsel for Mr. Hearst. The Court held that the Committee did not violate the principle of the free press, for the free press implies freedom to criticize the Government. No such privilege was denied Mr. Hearst, the judge ruled.

Mr. Hanson indicated that Mr. Hearst will not drop the matter here, but will carry it to the Federal Court of Appeals.

Legal Battle Looms

The Senate Lobby Committee is fortified with $10,000 to fight the case right through to the United States Supreme Court if necessary.

The same court and the same judge three weeks ago ruled that the Western Union Telegraph Company was warranted in objecting to blanket, indiscriminate subpoenaing of telegrams by the committee. The Company was enjoined from giving the telegrams to the committee, and public indignation rose over what was deemed wholesale prying and snooping into personal communications.

Differences Between Cases

The Hearst subpoena was decreed valid, because it was specific rather than general. The Hearst request that the Committee be restrained met the ruling that it is within the Court's jurisdiction to restrain a private company like the Western Union, but outside its jurisdiction to restrain a legislative committee.

Main Purpose Obscured

The two court cases have shifted attention from the purpose of the Black Committee, though they are merely interludes in the amassing of evidence designed to help in drafting a law that will effectively control lobbying activities. The mainspring of the current investigation was the reputed excesses in lobby practices in connection with the utility holding company bill.

Woodrow Wilson—Honored in Geneva

Geneva—Woodrow Wilson, former President of the United States, will be commemorated in a bronze bas-relief on the central terrace of the new League of Nations building. Woodrow Wilson was a prime mover in the founding of the League, and his idea has grown—in alien soil.

Balloons—Temperature Rises With Height

Novosbirsk, U. S. S. R.—Flying balloons is no gay carnival business for children; it is the austere pastime of natural scientists. Soviet authorities announce they have sent automatic radio balloons plunging 26 miles into the air, a record. The feature of the findings was the disclosure that the temperature actually rose after the balloons rose above a certain point. It was 53 degrees below at 37,073 feet and 39 below at 138,451 feet. Natural scientists shrug their shoulders and say it is an unexplained phenomenon.

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G. O. P. Confesses To 'Brain Trust' By Another Name

(Continued from Page 1)

that Democratic leaders with any immediate political ambitions are forced into positions of party regularity during an election. Only the nonoffice-holding Democrats, those without further ambitions, or the elder statesmen, are able strongly to oppose President Roosevelt's renomination or the endorsement en bloc of the New Deal policies.

I Told You So's Chime In

Washington observers have always expected that in the end Governor Brann would run. A senatorship is a tempting political reward, it lasts six years, the Senator is more or less a free agent—as witness the New Deal criticisms which in nonelection years come from the Senate. Moreover, Governor Brann's personal popularity is said to outrun that of any other Democrat. His New Deal criticisms are believed to have won him considerable conservative support.

At the same time, the Republican Senator White is an established veteran, with the political prestige of his grandfather, the great Senator William P. Frye, behind him.

He had a long record in the House before entering the Senate. And there is the strong backswing to Republicanism and against experiment. The White-Brann contest is expected to be stiff and determined. The two men are close personal friends. Experts on New England politics in Washington generally agree that no Democrat save Governor Brann could have won in Maine this year, and that his victory is by no means assured.

G. O. P. Researchers

Mr. Fletcher said that the research division would include economists and statisticians from several colleges and universities.

"The division," he said, "is not a 'brain trust' in the sense of the small group of personal advisers named by President Roosevelt. This is a research staff, not a group of politically ambitious college professors with preconceived ideas who look forward to getting on the federal pay roll in the hope they can reform the universe."

Professor Saxon said he and his aids were "not politically ambitious." Among his distinguished colleagues are Thomas Nixon Carver, professor emeritus at Harvard, assigned to division of political economy; Charles J. Bullock, an economist of the same university, tax and government finance, and Rufus S. Tucker, a Harvard economist who has been engaged in organizing and advising investment trusts, to statistics. These men are already in Washington and at work. Many others are being recruited.

They include Asher Hobson, University of Wisconsin, agriculture; Frederick A. Bradford, Lehigh University, banking and currency; Niles W. Carpenter, University of Buffalo, security and labor; V. O. Watts, Antioch College, assistant to Professor Carver in division of political economy; Frank H. Gane, Northwestern, assistant to Professor Bradford in banking and currency division.

Other 'Brain Trusts'

These are great days for "brains." Not only is there the New Deal "brain trust," now mostly scattered about through the governmental departments and alphabetical agencies.

There is the American Liberty League, with an imposing string of economists and an even more distinguished panel of lawyers.

There is the Economists' National Committee on Monetary Policy, which is all "brains."

Moreover, scores of other organizations with special goals—like the American Federation of Utility Investors—have advisers recruited from the ranks of economists and specialists. It's a cloistered professor indeed who has not found some outlet for his ideas these days, quite often with generous emoluments.

Camp Upton to Become Huge Wild Life Preserve

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YAPHANK, N. Y., April 9—What was said to be the first quail, grouse and pheasant preserve in the United States will be completed here about October of next year, it was announced by J. J. Slautterback, superintendent of the refuge. Work on the project was started by the Civilian Conservation Corps two years ago. It is located on a 3728-acre tract formerly occupied by Camp Upton.

Two surveys made last winter showed there were more than 2000 quail, 100 pheasants and 50 grouse now on the preserve.

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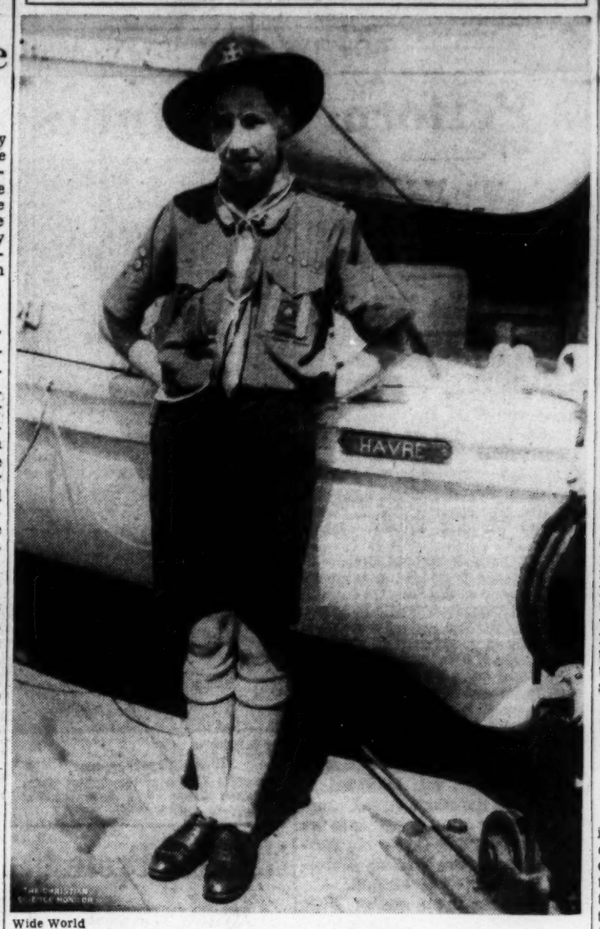

Wide World

Bernard Maine de Boissiere, French Boy Scout

He Won From Among 25,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 9—Bernard Maine de Boissiere, a French Boy Scout who arrived in New York yesterday as guest of the Madison Square Boys' Club, grinned with anticipation as he prepared to have lunch with John D. Rockefeller Jr., in Radio City today. He was also delighted with the prospect of meeting President Roosevelt at the White House next Tuesday.

Selected from among 25,000 French boys to make the "good will" trip to America aboard the Steamship Paris, of the French Line, Bernard said he hoped to see both the United States Military Academy at West Point and the Naval Academy at Annapolis before leaving here for home. His ambition is to become a naval officer.

Lindbergh Case Spurs Drive on 'Press Trial'

(Continued from Page 1)

dents: Counsel referred in court to such articles in picking the jury; press comment of "outrageous" character continued throughout the case; counsel itself led by Attorney General Wilentz and Defense Counsel Reilly continued to give newspaper interviews, and even went on the radio. Extraordinary scenes occurred in court itself, quite inconceivable from the British view. The court was jammed with reporters, and on Jan. 9, 1935, a newspaper report stating that there were 141 reporters and photographers, 125 telegraph operators and 40 messengers, among others, in the court. Applause occurred for witnesses and the Judge did not clear the court. Though photographs were forbidden installation of a camera and sound equipment was permitted, which was shown to have taken motion pictures during the trial.

Other Abuses Cited

Mr. Robbins recalls that placards were posted throughout the courtroom when the court was not in session, to show sightseers where principals in the trial sat. According to an American newspaper account "members of the Rotary Club kept sightseers from cutting their initials in the judge's bench."

The 15 recommendations of the Hallam committee were made with specific caution that in no sense did they pass "judgment on the guilt or innocence of Hauptmann, whose guilt has been found by the courts to be established by the evidence."

By indirection the recommendations cast light on conditions at the Hauptmann trial, for example, the first, "that attendance in the courtroom during the progress of a criminal trial be limited to the seating capacity of the room."

Other Recommendations

Others follow, in part:

That subpoenas should never be used to secure preferential admission of spectators; such abuse to be punished by contempt.

Courtroom approaches should be kept clear.

Cameras should be barred.

Sound registering devices should be barred.

Surreptitious photographs should be punished as contempt.

Court should be kept free from news distribution devices.

News accounts of proceedings "should be limited to occurrences in court without argument of the case to the public."

Straw Ballots Assailed

Straw ballots as to guilt should be barred.

"That broadcasting of arguments, giving out of argumentative press bulletins and every other form of argument or discussion addressed to the public, by lawyers in the case during the progress of the litigation be definitely forbidden."

Bulletins by defendant should be barred, during trial.

Public criticism of the court by lawyers in the case "should not be tolerated."

Vaudeville contract for jurors or court officials during or after trial should be barred.

Paid interviews by jurors, before or after trial, should be barred.

"That the atmosphere of the courtroom and adjacent premises be maintained as one of dignity and calm."

Court Power Cited

American courts have full power to check all such "malodorous activities," the American Judicature Society Journal says, commenting on the foregoing recommendations.

Instead of blaming the sensational press alone, the Journal charges there is "complicity of bench and bar in the disgrace of trial procedure."

"Reform in this matter is officially the responsibility of the bench," it declares. It demands, however, that the legal fraternity support the crusade.

Publicity Is Blamed

After reviewing the story of journalistic excesses in recent sensational criminal trials the Journal continues:

"It was made apparent that in most instances of improper publication members of the legal profession were implicated and because of their desire for publicity. Judges of uncertain tenure felt the need for publicity; prosecutors needed publicity, and lawyers needed publicity for their clients and for themselves. Even police chiefs and sheriffs needed publicity.

"This scandal had developed and persisted, not for a lack of law and authority, but because the courts did not possess the courage, the sense of self-respect and the social conscience, to use the power which they possessed. Bar opinion generally has always been sound, but bar criticisms was feeble compared with the alluring publicity to be derived from playing the game with the reporters.

Court Action Cited

The Journal points with approval to the action of Judge Eugene O'Dunne of Baltimore, who heavily penalized two newspapermen for contempt in 1927, one the editor of a Hearst newspaper, as completely vindicating the power of the court.

The Hallam committee's full report has not yet been published, only the recommendations growing out of what are called "excesses" at the Hauptmann and other trials, being given out.

House of Mayor Bombed

BALTIMORE, Md., April 9 (AP)—Mayor Howard W. Jackson's residence was bombed early today. The explosive, which police said was apparently thrown from a passing automobile, landed on the ground about five feet from the house. Mayor Jackson was sitting in bed reading when the blast broke out cellar windows and filled his room with acrid fumes.

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Italians Bitter Toward British On Geneva Trend

(Continued from Page 1)

Britain to protest on this score and the competency of the Committee of Thirteen to discuss and deliberate about it. She resents that League members, and Britain in particular, should give credit to what are described as false Ethiopian denunciations, while Italian charges about Ethiopian atrocities and violation of international conventions have been completely disregarded.

Effort to Rob?

Italy sees in all this only an attempt on the part of Britain to rob Italy of the fruits of her military victory.

Britain's attitude encourages ultra-nationalist Fascists to insist in their original demands that the Italo-Ethiopian conflict should be settled by a direct deal with Ethiopia and without any intervention by the League.

As a result of Italy's military success it is argued that the duty of protecting the various tribes has now passed to Italy in the place of Ethiopia. There is even a wide section of Fascist opinion which in view of the persistent hostility of Britain and the League considers that Italy should continue hostilities until the whole of Ethiopia has been subjugated.

France Reserves Rights To Act If Reich Builds Rhine Fortifications

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GENEVA, April 9—French ministers have informed British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden that if Germany, continuing its violation of treaties, erects fortifications along the Rhine, France reserves the right to take any steps the situation may justify.

The French pointed out that the building of fortifications in the Rhineland Zone—already remilitarized by the Reich in defiance of the Versailles Treaty and Locarno Pact—would be another direct violation of the Versailles agreement which ended the World War.

What new steps France might consider were not disclosed, but Foreign Minister Pierre Etienne Flandin's attitude made it clear that France attached greatest importance to the question of fortifications.

League Seeks Terms

The French stand was disclosed while the League of Nations, seeking to avert any Italo-Ethiopian settlement enforced by Fascist arms and alleged gas attacks, pressed both belligerents for definite statements of their terms for peace negotiations.

The French indicated that German erection of fortifications on France's eastern frontier would certainly be likely to render extremely difficult the negotiations for a new security system in Europe.

M. Flandin and Joseph Paul-Boncour, French Minister of State for International Affairs, also told Mr. Eden they were placing no time limit on the period of their negotiations with Germany.

They said they were willing to go forward with general conversations for a "New Deal" in Europe, reserving France's rights, however, concerning the Rhineland situation.

No Direct Talks

Blaten Gueta Woelte Mariam, Ethiopian Minister to Paris, called on Mr. Eden and said that Ethiopia was ready to talk peace with Italy, but only under the auspices of the League and within the spirit and the framework of the League Covenant.

"Ethiopia absolutely refuses to negotiate alone with Italian plenipotentiaries," Mr. Mariam told Mr. Eden.

The Ethiopian Minister then visited Salvador de Madariaga of Spain, chairman of the League's Conciliation Committee of Thirteen, and repeated what he had told Mr. Eden.

Newfoundland Gets New Commissioner

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., April 8 (AP)—James Alexander Winter, a St. John's attorney, was appointed a member of the Commission Government today to succeed the late Frederick C. Alderdice who passed on Feb. 25.

Mr. Winter is the son of the late Sir James Winter, Premier of Newfoundland in 1898-90. He represented the Burin district and was speaker of the House of Assembly in 1933, when the Alderdice party voted to surrender Newfoundland's charter and place the country under an absolute control commission appointed by the British Government.

Religious Leaders Of U. S. Protest Use Of Gas in Ethiopia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 9—Twenty-one leaders of religious and welfare organizations in the United States have sent a dispatch to Dr. Salvador de Madariaga, chairman of the League of Nations Committee of Thirteen in Geneva, protesting against the use of gas and bombs by the Italian army "upon defenseless Ethiopian villages and the Red Cross," it was announced today. Leading the list of signers were Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, chairman of the executive committee of the American committee on the Ethiopian crisis and educational director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, and Emory Ross, the executive secretary.

"The American committee on the Ethiopian crisis, widely representative of groups supporting American co-operation for international justice and peace," the telegram says, "protests the shocking reported Italian use of gas and bombs against defenseless Ethiopian villages and the Red Cross, and vigorously urges hastening of the strongest measures to secure peace and to preserve Ethiopian independence."

Among the other signers are Sidney E. Goldstein, chairman of the Commission on Social Justice of the Central Conference of American Rabbis: Roy Wilkins, of the National Association for the Defense of Colored People; William Jay Schieffelin, Dr. Samuel McCrea Calbert, Dr. George E. Haynes, Secretaries of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America; Clark M. Reichelberger, National Director of the League of Nations Association; the Rt. Rev. Francis J. McConnell, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Dr. Robert R. Moton, Principal-Emeritus of the Tuskegee Institute; Hollingsworth Wood, of the Society of Friends; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Dr. Ralph W. Sockman, Minister of Christ Methodist Episcopal Church; Charles K. Gilbert, Suffragan Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York; Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, Dr. Cleland B. McAfee, Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, and Paul V. Kellogg, of Survey Associates.

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Cardenas' Mastery Over Mexico Shown in Toleration to Church; Capitalism and Socialism Blend

Weekly Latin-American Article

By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News

Moderation by Mexico's President Cardenas of his anti-clerical policy, shown by lack of governmental interference with the largest number of Roman Catholics to celebrate Palm Sunday at Mexico City in recent years, is taken to indicate that he feels his complete mastery over national affairs.

Another plausible explanation is that President Cardenas has reached the conclusion that a more friendly relationship with the Roman Catholic Church is advisable to further his Six Year Plan.

Closing of Churches

Only one year ago anti-Catholic riots were raging in Mexico. Peasants communistically inclined, or excited by the shifty promises of Red leaders, burned religious buildings, persecuted priests, and forced the Mexican President to close 4000 of the 5000 churches.

What brought about the change on April 5, 1936?

President Cardenas has obtained the support of powerful labor organizations, urban and interurban. He has devoted himself to the problems of the small farmer, and to the peons who hire out for surprisingly small wages. And he has increased governmental budget allotments for rural schools, irrigation and highways, until the general belief is that Mexican payments on foreign debts will be deferred until national industry and agriculture have been more fully developed.

Mixed Policy

He has also established a capitalistic government which "uses Bolshevistic slogans, speeches and mural paintings to enlist mass support. . . . Big landholders have not been seriously disturbed. . . . The eternal national weakness of a clash of ambitious personalities carries on." Meanwhile the President and former President Plutarco Elias Calles are on bad terms; a fact not to be dismissed by a shrug of the shoulders.

These strategic moves apparently mean that President Cárdenas, satisfied he has obtained sufficient popular support to keep him in office, will no longer clamp down so rigorously upon the Roman Catholic Church. Educational instruction has already been removed from the hands of the priests and placed in governmentally controlled schools.

Government Relaxation

It was the influence of the priests upon youthful pupils that helped hasten the quarrel between the state and the church. With this influence dislodged, it is possible for the Government to let down the bars and, by so doing, satisfy a large number of Mexicans religiously inclined. The President may have made a clever move politically, for he would seem to have shown to the thousands of Roman Catholics the respect they have demanded for their clergy.

The exact status of the Mexican situation hops about like the elusive flea. Correspondents of worldwide newspapers have written columns of information. The information has been colored somewhat by the type of news handed out by the particular group a correspondent has interviewed. Two recent articles from Mexico City cover the situation about as completely as any news coming north from the old Aztec stamping ground. A brief summary is of interest.

Modern Ways Encouraged

On the credit side of the Mexican national ledger is placed:

1. President Cárdenas has kept the powers and the prerogatives of his office within the confines of the National Palace and has ignored the physical presence of former President Calles. (By doing so he has prevented the General and his followers from pointing to forceful coercion and agitating a revolution.)

2. Mexico has been kept upon the highway headed for material progress. Road building, irrigation, education, agricultural improvements and the protection of the poorer classes through social legislation have gone steadily forward.

3. Notorious gambling resorts have been closed.

4. The Government has shown a willingness to co-operate with foreign nations for the advancement of good will and enforcement of peace.

5. The Government has endeavored to secure foreign tourist trade. Advertising, radio programs and a good roads plan without parallel in Mexican history have focused attention on the attractions the republic would offer the visitors.

Socialization Program

On the debit side of the Mexican ledger is placed:

1. President Cárdenas, when he took office, inherited many state governors active in furthering General Calles's ideas. They had followed the lead of the former President in obtaining a share of worldly things and had eliminated persons who had disagreed with them. Disorders in the many states, and the seeming unwillingness of President Cárdenas to deal with them, opened the way for severe criticism by thoughtful Mexicans.

2. Additional criticism was and is being directed against the socialization program of the President. The argument is that the men who are placing it in operation are "not quite sure what is meant by socialization."

3. A definite trend toward Communism is observed in the idealistic Six Year Plan. Lombardo Toledano, lawyer, writer and labor leader, reveals a strong admiration for the Soviet cause. He is said to be organizing workers into one big union, while Emilio Portes Gil, another former President, is doing the same thing with the peasants. Both men support President Cárdenas.

4. No united party opposition exists. Free political action is suppressed by the Government. Governmental employees are compelled to pay monthly contributions out of their wages to the National Revolutionary Party.

Foreign Trade Needed

And so on, and so on.

The query is, Which side of the ledger is to prevail?

People who live north of the Rio Grande must not hope wholly to understand what is going on beneath the Mexican movement. We may hope that Mexico is not to become a second Soviet Russia. We may know that it took the Soviet leaders some 10 years to control the Russian peasants. We may recall that Russia is largely independent from an economic viewpoint. We may reflect that Mexico can not progress without foreign trade and foreign money.

Ironically, to Mexican leaders now in power, General Calles may take a hand in reshaping Mexican affairs. He is living at his Anzures home receiving visitors and "listening to their disparaging remarks about the Cárdenas Government."

Anzures is only a block away from Chapultepec Palace. G. H. C.

Once More — It's Spring

© Keystone; London News Agency; Ewing Galloway

All Spring Energy Is Not Confined to Swelling Buds

The Passing of Winter and the Advent of the Genial Days of April Are Everywhere Welcomed in the Temperate Zone. Ski and Snowshoe Are Gladly Laid Aside to Be Replaced by the Tennis Racquet and Golf Clubs

The Scottish laddies in the upper left corner burst out of bounds in a London park. It's not so much a race as it is sheer exuberance of boyish energy, shown equally as well, but perhaps in a manner a bit more restrained, by the little society miss rolling her hoop. In China the spring comes from the Yangtse valley north, and can it be doubted that it is spring when one notes the happy grins on the faces of the two girls in the center of the page? Springtime with hoops, and bouncing balls, tops, marbles and scooters. The lads in a New York park have utilized a roller-skate wheel and sundry boards salvaged from back alleys to express their freedom from "woolies" and ear muffs, but the lad on the pony seems to take it more strenuously. Or is he perhaps thinking of the circus, to all youngsters supreme arbiter of the vernal period?

Roosevelt Calls Train Conference On Storm Relief

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., April 9 (AP)—President Roosevelt arranged today to confer with federal and local relief officials at Gainesville, Ga., the center of the tornado disaster, on his way to Washington tonight.

A half-hour stop will be made by the President at Gainesville, Maj. Gen. Vanhorn Moseley, commander of the Fourth Corps Area, who has just completed an inspection of the tornado belt, has been invited to join the President at Atlanta earlier in the night on the journey northward.

Mr. Roosevelt upon his arrival here asked representatives of the Red Cross, the Works Progress Administration, the Civilian Conservation Corps and local relief officials to board his train at Gainesville for a general discussion of the disaster problem.

Arriving here at 9 o'clock today, the President encountered a driving rain which had swollen the streams along the route to flood proportions.

The water which is threatening in the wake of the tornado had even reached the level of the railroad tracks in many places along the way and the presidential special moved slowly.

Mr. Roosevelt remained aboard the train for breakfast after his arrival, and it was two hours before he departed to drive about the community.

Flooded Rivers in South Drive Many From Homes

GAINESVILLE, Ga., April 9 (AP)—Flooded southern rivers forced hundreds of lowland families from their homes today, diverting immediate attention from storm-stricken Gainesville and Tupelo, Miss., where already commerce was renewed on a limited scale.

Most of the homeless were from the valleys of the Ohio, Mississippi and Tennessee Rivers in Tennessee and Kentucky.

The Tennessee forced out 75 families at Chattanooga. Rising rivers of North and South Carolina threatened highways and farmlands, but river towns reported little damage.

At Rome, Ga., where the Coosa River overflowed at its highest level since 1916, several hundred persons were temporarily homeless.

Tennessee Valley Authority power, first used by Tupelo, was restored almost to normal, and the water supply there, and at Gainesville, was pure and adequate.

Labor Turmoil Hits 3,000,000 Workers

(Continued from Page 1)

ciation of Machinists, in reply to inquiry.

As to the carpenters, this answer comes from the office of the general president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

"I know of no instance where the miners' carpenters receive the standard scale of wages of the United Brotherhood.

"The reason is that we are a trade organization made up entirely of skilled mechanics, and the wages throughout our jurisdiction generally rate more than those of the miners.

Carpenter Gets Miners' Pay

"Consequently, where a mine worker has to do carpenter work, he receives the miners' scale and not the carpenters' scale."

From the electrical workers the last convention of the American Federation of Labor heard some similar testimony. Delegate Daniel W. Tracy, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, said:

"Just recently in the State of Illinois some of the coal operators contracted to give an individual contractor a contract to install a coal washer. That contractor was an employer of union building trades mechanics, but he was advised by the operator that he could not use the craft organization in the installation of that washer; that he would have to employ members of the United Mine Workers.

"He had a closed shop agreement with my organization, agreeing to pay the building trades' wage scale in that community. He was deprived of that opportunity.

Hired Outside Mechanics

"What did the United Mine Workers in that district do? They took mechanics into their organization who had never belonged to a union organization, gave them membership in their organization and put them on the job at a wage scale less than 50 per cent of the recognized building trades scale in that vicinity."

In rejoinder one of the principal captains in the movement for industrial unionism declares:

"Low wages are the rule among unorganized workers. Organization of the mass production workers and the establishment in the basic industries of real collective bargaining, which is the objective of the C. I. O., will better the conditions not only of the unskilled and semi-skilled, but also of the skilled workers."

The Nub of the Turmoil

The "C. I. O." mentioned is the Committee for Industrial Organization initiated principally by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, to promote industrial unionism. The executive council of the American Federation of Labor has ordered the C. I. O. dissolved, declaring there can be but one policy-forming body within organized labor.

The C. I. O. has refused to quit, claiming the right of individuals and subordinate bodies to express themselves on organization policies. Whether there will be a smash-up is unpredictable.

"Comparisons as to wage rates can be a tricky game," continues the industrial union exponent. "To compare machinists' and blacksmiths' rates established under sheltered and protected conditions of work with rates in another situation where the conditions are not comparative means little or nothing and proves no point.

Admits High Pay for Skill

"It is also true that there are instances where a few craftsmen get comparatively high wages in a plant at the expense of the great mass of unorganized and unskilled workers. In such situations, these higher rates are an insurance paid by the employer to maintain division among the workers and low rates of pay for the bulk of the employees.

"An industrial union, as in the case of the United Mine Workers, maintains wage differentials as to skill, danger and intensity of labor, but does not unduly emphasize the rate for skilled workers at the expense of other classes of work.

Better Able to Bargain

"In such a unionized situation the skilled workman's position as to bargaining power is measurably better than under nonunion conditions in the coal industry.

"The craft unions at no time have been able to effectively grapple with the problem in coal any more than they were able to grapple with it in steel or similar mass production industries.

"The wage angle is important not alone for a select few craftsmen, who make up a declining element in our economic life, but also for the great mass of workers of all degrees of skill."

Goucher Professor Wins World Law Fellowship

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 9—The award of an international fellowship in the Division of International Law to Dr. Cromwell A. Riches, assistant professor of Political Science in Goucher College, Baltimore, was announced by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace today. He will continue his studies in international law at the London School of Economics and Political Science and at the Academy of International Law at The Hague, and in September will attend the meeting of the League of Nations Assembly in Geneva.

Dr. Riches was born in Portland, Ore., receiving his early education in the schools of that city and his A. B. from Reed College in 1925. His graduate work was done at Columbia University of Southern California, the University of Chicago and John Hopkins University.

Santa Barbara Turns Waste Land Into Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA BARBARA, Calif—From a dry desolate sandy waste to the most popular park in the county has been the transition made in seven years at Washington Grove Park north of this city. The project was started in 1928 by County Forester Frank E. Dunne.

The 83 acres formerly were covered with sand and sage brush. Using relief labor the park has become a haven for wild life and a popular public retreat. Thirty species of tropical and mountain trees are thriving around two small artificial lakes. Mountain and valley quail have been raised in the park and now thrive under the low growing trees and shrubs.

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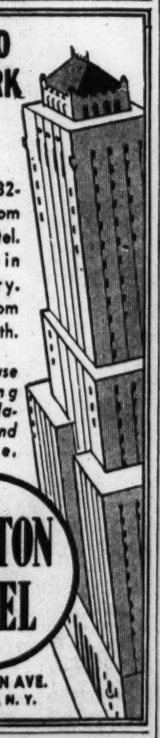
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U.S.-British Cooperation Viewed as Way to Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 8—Consultative co-operation between the United States and the British Commonwealth of Nations offers practical means for the preservation of peace and the progress of civilization, in the opinion of Sir Arthur Salter, English economist. This consultation would entail no political alliance nor seek hegemony in any part of the world, Sir Arthur said, speaking as the Jonathan Peterson Foundation lecturer under auspices of the League for Political Education at Town Hall here last night.

Instead, he held, its aim would be to bring to bear for peace the moral pressure of the two nations, the territories of which encircle the earth, whose citizens number more than half the world's population, and which control greater wealth than all other powers combined.

No Alliance Included

"I am not covertly suggesting an Anglo-Saxon alliance," he said, "or a special form of Anglo-American association which would result in joint domination of the world, and the imposition of Anglo-American culture, civilization and forms of government upon the rest of the world's inhabitants. Not only is any such form of association obviously impractical, but it is also undesirable.

"The fundamental problem is to construct a world system in which different countries and different forms of civilization can live together, with equal rights, equal security, and equal opportunities for developing their own specific qualities. We have to merge the different and conflicting units of human association in a world community, which can first secure peace and order and then endow every constituent unit with the blessings of liberty, equality and fraternity."

Speech Called Real Link

Speech, and not race, is the connecting link between English-speaking peoples, Sir Arthur continued emphasizing that speech has great advantages over race as a unifying factor in political development. It is, he held, "less restrictive, less exclusive, less aggressive."

"Between the English-speaking peoples there are no major and enduring causes of discord and every reason for increasing harmony," he continued. "We want the same kind of world, and are each content with our own share of it. We believe in the same fundamentals of government—democracy expressed through representative institutions and liberty rooted in the rule of law. We both believe that war is a destructive anachronism, and that the first and greatest of political objectives should be to eliminate it from the world system."

Super Patriotism Assailed

Developing his theory that such unanimity is the result in large part of a common language, Sir Arthur warned against assuming that because there was an Aryan group of languages, there also was an Aryan race. Such a "philological fallacy can easily develop into a very dangerous form of super-patriotism," he said, adding that "in our racial inheritance we have the raw material out of which we have to construct our civilization; but it is with our minds, and with speech as the instrument of the mind, that we have to accomplish our task."

"When we turn our thoughts from language to 'blood' we hark back to one of the first products of evolution. . . . It is when we turn to mind . . . that we come to man's distinctive inheritance To 'think with the blood' is not an advance along the path of civilization; it is a return to barbarism."

In whatever attempt may be made to constitute a world community, the role of English-speaking peoples is certain to be of decisive importance, according to Sir Arthur. No world system which the United States and Great Britain would oppose is conceivable, he said; yet if both abstain, or either opposes, no such system is practical, he added.

"World peace means world government," he continued. "This means not a single government replacing national authorities, but some system that will do for the conflicting and competing activities of man that extend outside national frontiers what national government does for those within them; that is, establish, and modify as need arises, a framework of law; settle disputes by judicial or arbitral process; and prevent violence by the use, or prospect, of collective force.

The Price of Peace

"This, and nothing less, is the price of peace. Anarchy in a country means violence and chaos. International anarchy means war and devastation. It is useless merely to desire peace, to preach peace If there is no method of removing the cause of disputes, of settling disputes, of restraining violence, war will come."

The greatest contribution the English-speaking nations have to bring to the world to help solve such problems is their skill in the technique of government, Sir Arthur declared. The two great constitutional experiments of the British Commonwealth and the American Federal Republic are the most instructive experiments which history accords for the task of finding a world system under which the interests of free, equal and self-governing communities can be adjusted and co-ordinated, he said.

Difficulties Cited

"The best and most distinctive principle of conduct of the age of chivalry was expressed in the phrase, "Noblesse oblige"—Nobility has its obligations. The best and most distinctive conception of our age is that wealth and power involve a corresponding responsibility for their use. Wealth and power in the world imply a responsibility for the construction and maintenance of a system of government on which all wealth and power depend."

Sir Arthur was introduced by John W. Davis, formerly Ambassador to Great Britain.

The Jonathan Peterson Foundation, for whom he spoke, was established in 1934 "to promote a better understanding among the English-speaking peoples." The first lecturer on this foundation was Lord Lytton, who spoke here last year.

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Sea Safety Drive Seeks to Improve Crew Discipline

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 9 — The campaign for improved safety at sea legislation has entered a second phase here in a drive for measures designed to improve the morale and discipline of the crews on American merchant and passenger vessels.

It has been opened by publicity emphasis on the numerous instances of alleged insubordination, in some cases verging on mutiny, which have marked the operation of American ships in recent years. An unexpected illustration was provided yesterday when passengers on a returned world cruise ship charged discourtesy and insubordination on the part of the crew.

Discipline Studied

According to officials of the Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection, over 500 cases have been reported as the result of a request to all ship owners and operators to report recent incidents of the character under consideration. The bureau is now engaged in analyzing these cases with a view to reaching general conclusions.

Joseph B. Weaver, director of the bureau, became particularly interested in the subject following a recent incident on the west coast when the steamship California of the Panama-Pacific Steamship Line was held up three days by a demand of the crew for higher wage rates. To Mr. Weaver that was mutiny and he attempted to fix the charge on the crew when the ship reached the east coast. But he was balked by labor interests and the intervention of Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.

Two Phases of Campaign

The new drive serves to emphasize that the problem of safety at sea has two distinct aspects, each of which treads on the toes of a powerful vested interest opposed to any radical revision of the existing situation. The first aspect is that of making the ships themselves as safe as mechanical ingenuity and engineering design can make them. The second is providing those ships with a loyal, efficient, contented crew.

Ever since the Morro Castle and Mohawk disasters, the bureau has been working under Mr. Weaver's direction to draft remedial legislation covering both phases. The bureau tackled the technical and engineering problem first, presented its recommendations to Congress and has been given reason to believe that its bills are well on the road to enactment. With its part in that task nearing completion, the bureau now turns to the second part.

New Opponents Loom

With this shift the bureau finds itself faced with new opponents. When it was working for laws to make ships structurally safer, it encountered powerful opposition from the steamship interests for the obvious reason that the new requirements would increas the cost of construction and operation. Now when Mr. Weaver turns to the question of personnel, he finds himself facing equally energetic opposition from organized labor.

The need of reform along both lines was pointedly indicated by the two marine disasters which have prompted the drive for new legislation. While the Morro Castle disaster was blamed primarily on inadequate fire protection, the board of inquiry found that the big fatality list was largely traceable to a "breakdown" in the morale of the crew. The Mohawk sank in 70 minutes after a collision because, it was said, her water-tight bulkheads were not built high enough in the ship, but presumably because it would reduce the number of able seamen and hence paying members for the union.

A problem for which the solution has not yet been devised is that of the conflict between union interests and the old-time conception of shipboard discipline. American laws have so protected seamen that the ship's master is no longer the autocratic ruler over his little kingdom which he once was. In some quarters here it is felt that it would be well to restore some measure of the old order. On the other hand legislative proposals take in account, also, the fact that the Morro Castle investigation revealed an understaffed and over-worked crew. Proposed new laws require an 8-hour day for the deck crew. They further require a much higher percentage of American citizens than existing law.

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A table of the principal shortwave stations of the world is presented on the second Thursday of each month. All time is eastern standard.

Call Letters	Location	Meters Wavelength	Megacycles Frequency	Transmissions, E. S. T.
HC2ET	Guayaquil, Ecuador	65.22	4.60	9:15-11 p. m. Wed. and Sat.
HJ4ABD	Medellin, Colombia	51.99	5.77	8-11 p. m.
OAX4D	Lima, Peru	51.90	5.78	9-11:30 p. m. Wed. and Sat.
YV2RC	Caracas, Venezuela	51.72	5.80	5:15 to 10:30 p. m.
TIGPH	San Jose, Costa Rica	51.46	5.83	Daily, 7-10 p. m.
YV5RMO	Maracaibo, Venezuela	51.28	5.85	5:15-9:30 p m.
HRN	Tegucigalpa, Honduras	51.11	5.87	8:30-10 p. m. (later Sundays)
HJ2ABC	Cucuta, Colombia	50.94	5.89	6:30-9 p. m.
YV8RB	Baraquisimeto, Venezuela	50.90	5.90	6 to 10 p. m.
HJ4ABE	Medellin, Colombia	50.42	5.95	7-10:15 p. m. (or 11:30)
HJN	Bogota, Colombia	50.42	5.96	8:30-11 p. m.
HIX	Trujillo City, D. R.	50.17	5.98	4:40-5:40 p. m.
XEVI	Mexico City	50.17	5.98	Tues., Fri., 9-11 p. m.
XEBT	Mexico City, Mexico	49.99	6.00	7 p. m.-midnight, irregularly
COCO	Havana, Cuba	49.92	6.01	4-7; 8-10 p. m.
HJ3ABH	Bogota, Colombia	49.90	6.01	6 to 11 p. m.
DJC	Zeesen, Germany	49.83	6.02	4:50-10:45 p. m.
HI9B	Santiago City, D. R.	49.76	6.03	Approx 8-10 p. m.
HP5B	Panama City, Panama	49.75	6.03	7 to 10:30 p. m.
W1XAL	Boston, Mass.	49.67	6.04	Sun., 5-7 p. m.; Mon., Tues., Thurs., 7-9 p. m.
W4XB	Miami, Florida	49.67	6.04	8:30 (or 9:15)-10:30 p. m.
HJ1ABG	Barranquilla, Colombia	49.65	6.04	6-10 p. m.
HJ3ABD	Bogota, Colombia	49.55	6.05	7 to 11 p. m.
W8XAL	Cincinnati, Ohio	49.50	6.06	6:30 a. m.-8 p. m.; 11 p. m.-1 a. m.
W3XAU	Philadelphia, Penna.	49.50	6.06	8 to 11 p. m.
CRCX	Bowmanville, Ontario	49.28	6.09	4:30-11:30 p. m.
ZTJ	Johannesburg, South Africa	49.18	6.10	11:45 p. m.-12:30 a. m.; 3:30-7:30 a. m.
W3XAL	Bound Brook, N. J.	49.18	6.10	Mon., Wed., Sat., 6 p. m.-1 a. m.
W9XF	Chicago, Illinois	49.18	6.10	Mid-1 a. m.; Sun., Tues., Thurs., Fri., 8 p. m.-1 a. m.
VE9HX	Halifax, Nova Scotia	49.10	6.11	4 p. m.-midnight
HJ1ABE	Cartagena, Colombia	49.05	6.12	7:30-9 p. m.
GSL	Daventry, England	49.10	6.11	2:30 to 3:45 p. m.
XEFT	Veracruz, Mexico	49.02	6.12	7:30 p. m.-12:30 a. m.
W2XE	Wayne, N. J.	49.02	6.12	10 to 11 p. m.
COCD	Havana, Cuba	48.92	6.13	11 a. m. to 11 p. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh	48.86	6.14	9 p. m. to 1 a. m.
CJRO	Winnipeg, Canada	48.85	6.14	6 to midnight
TIPG	San Jose, Costa Rica	48.80	6.41	5:30 to 11:15 p. m.
YV3RC	Caracas, Venezuela	48.78	6.15	4:30-9:30 p. m.
HJ3ABP	Bogota, Colombia	48.62	6.17	7 to 11 p. m.
COWR	Sancti-Spiritus, Cuba	47.69	6.29	9 to 11 p. m.
YV12RM	Maracay, Venezuela	47.62	6.30	4:30-11 p. m., irreg.
YV4RC	Caracas, Venezuela	47.15	6.38	5-10 p. m.
HJ1ABB	Barranquilla, Colombia	46.51	6.45	6 to 10 p. m.
HJ5ABD	Cali, Colombia	46.30	6.48	7-10 p. m.
YV6RV	Valencia, Venezuela	46.01	6.52	5:30 to 9:30 p. m.
PRADO	Rio Bamba, Ecuador	45.31	6.62	Thursdays, 9:30-11:30 p. m.
HC2RL	Guayaquil, Ecuador	45.00	6.67	5:45-7:45 p. m., Sun.; 9:20 p. m., Tuesdays
YVQ	Maracay, Venezuela	44.96	6.67	Saturday, 8 to 8:30 p. m.
TIEP	San Jose, Costa Rica	44.71	6.71	7-10:30 p. m.
XECR	Mexico City, Mexico	40.65	7.38	Sun., 7-8 p. m.
HBP	Geneva, Switzerland	38.57	7.80	Saturdays, 5:30-6:15 p. m.
ZBW	Hong Kong, China	34.29	8.75	Irreg. near 6 a. m.
HAT-4	Budapest, Hungary	32.88	9.12	Sundays 6 to 7 p. m.
COCH	Havana, Cuba	31.80	9.43	8 a. m.-midnight
HJU	Buenaventura, Colombia	31.58	9.50	Mon., Wed., Fri., 5 to 11 p. m.
PRF5	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	31.56	9.50	4:45 to 5:45 p. m.
GSB	Daventry, England	31.55	9.51	12:15 to 5:45 p. m.
VK3ME	Melbourne, Australia	31.55	9.51	4-7 a. m., except Sundays.
LKJ-1	Jeloy, Norway	31.50	9.52	5 to 8 a. m.
XEME	Merida, Mexico	31.51	9.52	5:30-11 p. m.
W2XAF	Schenectady, N. Y.	31.48	9.53	4 p. m. to midnight
DJN	Zeesen, Germany	31.45	9.54	4:55-10:45 p. m.
DJA	Zeesen, Germany	31.38	9.57	4:55-9:15 p. m.
VUB	Bombay, India	31.36	9.57	Irreg., near 7 and 11 a. m.
W1XK	Boston, Mass	31.36	9.57	6 a. m. to midnight
VK3LR	Melbourne, Australia	31.31	9.58	3:15-7:30 a. m., except Sun.
GSC	Daventry, England	31.30	9.58	6-8; 10-11 p. m.
HP5J	Panama City, Panama	31.29	9.59	7:30 to 10 p. m.
W3XAU	Philadelphia, Penna.	31.28	9.59	Noon to 8 p. m. (Sun., 7).
PCJ	Eindhoven, Holland	31.28	9.59	Sun., 7-8 p. m.
VK2ME	Sydney, Australia	31.28	9.59	Sundays 12:30-2:30; 4:30-8:30 a. m.
HBL	Geneva, Switzerland	31.27	9.59	Saturdays, 5:30 to 6:15 p. m.
LRX	Buenos Aires	31.25	9.60	Tests nights, irregularly.
CB960	Santiago, Chile	31.25	9.60	Irreg., 8-11:30 p. m.
2RO	Rome, Italy	31.18	9.63	1-5:30; 6-7:30 p. m.
YDB	Bandoeng, Java	31.09	9.65	Near 6 a. m. and 6 p. m.
CT1AA	Lisbon, Portugal	31.07	9.65	Tues., Thurs., Sat., 4-7 p. m.
DJI	Zeesen, Germany	31.00	9.67	5 to 7 p. m.
EAQ	Madrid, Spain	30.40	9.87	5:15-9:30 p. m. (Sat. 12-2 p. m.)
DJJ	Zeesen, Germany	29.88	10.04	2 to 4 p. m.
ORK	Brussels, Belgium	29.04	10.33	2:30-4 p. m.
PMN	Bandoeng, Java	29.25	10.26	Sun., 7-10 a. m.
CEC	Santiago, Chile	28.12	10.67	7-8 p. m.; Sun., 8:30-9 p. m.
JVN	Nasaki, Japan	28.09	10.68	Mid.-1 a. m.; irregular other times.
JVM	Nasaki, Japan	27.93	10.74	4-7:40 a. m.; Mon., Thurs., 2-3; 4-5 p. m.
HS8PJ	Bangkok, Siam	27.38	10.96	Irreg. near 7 or 8 a. m.
PLP	Bandoeng, Java	27.27	11.00	Mornings (Sun. 8-11 a. m.)
HJ4ABA	Medellin, Colombia	25.60	11.71	6:30-10:30 p. m.
CJRX	Winnipeg, Canada	25.60	11.72	7-10; 10:30-11 p. m.
———	Radio Coloniale, Paris	25.60	11.72	6 p. m.-1 a. m.
GSD	Daventry, England	25.53	11.75	12:15-5:45, 6-8, 10-11 p. m.
W1XAL	Boston, Mass.	25.42	11.79	5:30-6 p.m.; Sun., 3:30-5 p.m.
2RO	"Radio Roma" Rome, Italy	25.40	11.81	8:15 a. m.-12:15 p. m.
W9XAA	Chicago, Ill	25.36	11.83	Approx. 9 a. m.-11 p. m.
GSE	Daventry, England	25.28	11.86	6 to 8:45 a. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh	25.27	11.87	5 to 9 p. m.
YDB	Bandoeng, Java	25.26	11.87	Nr., 6 a. m. and 6 p. m., irreg.
———	Radio Coloniale, Paris	25.23	11.90	11:15 a. m. to 6 p. m.
ETB	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	25.09	11.95	Sun., 4:30-4:50 p. m.
RNE	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	25.00	12.00	Sundays, 6-7 and 10-11 a.m.
VPD	Suva, Fiji Islands	22.95	13.07	12:30 to 1:30 a. m.
SPW	Warsaw, Poland	22.00	13.63	Mon., Wed., Fri., 11:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m., irreg.
GSF	Daventry, England	19.82	15.13	9 a. m. to noon
GSO	Daventry, England	19.76	15.18	4-5:45 p. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh	19.72	15.20	10 a. m. to 7 p. m.
PCJ	Eindhoven, Holland	19.71	15.22	Wed., Sat., Sun., 7:10-11:10 a. m. irreg.
GSI	Daventry, England	19.66	15.26	12:15-4:00 p. m.
W2XE	Wayne, N. J.	19.64	15.27	1 to 5 p. m.
LRU	Buenos Aires, Argentina			Tests afternoons and evenings, irreg.
GSP	Daventry, England	19.60	15.31	6 to 8 p. m.
W2XAD	Schenectady, N. Y.	19.56	15.34	10 a. m.-3 p. m.
HAS-3	Budapest, Hungary	19.52	15.37	Sundays, 9-10 a. m.
DJE	Zeesen, Germany	16.80	17.76	8 to 11:30 a. m.
W3XAL	Bound Brook, N. J.	16.87	17.78	9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
GSG	Daventry, England	16.86	17.79	6-8:45; 9-noon
GSJ	Daventry, England	13.93	21.53	6 to 8:45 a. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh, Penna.	13.92	21.54	7 to 9 a. m
W2XE	Wayne, New Jersey	13.94	21.52	7:30 a. m.-1 p. m.

meaning. As it is, the certificates mean only that the holder is over 19 and has had three years' service on deck. The result, it is asserted, is that frequently ships put to sea with inexperienced and unqualified seamen. Reform along this line is being opposed by the Seamen's Union, presumably because it would reduce the number of able seamen and hence paying members for the union.

Trade Arbitration Group Starts Publication Fund

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 8—Record of the development of arbitration in settling commercial disputes to be kept in a monthly magazine planned by the American Arbitration Association, it was announced at a meeting of the association's tenth anniversary committee. Funds to establish the journal are being sought after an initial contribution of $500 from John D. Rockefeller Jr., was received.

Thomas J. Watson, chairman of the meeting, appointed Thomas H. McInnerney to head a committee, which will seek to raise $2500 additional required before the publication can be financed. Mr. Watson also appointed a committee to raise a similar amount for the extension of arbitration in Latin-American countries.

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Baltimore, Md.

AAA Checks Develop Some Strange Antics

(Continued from Page 1)

plantation received one of the largest cotton payments, Listed as the third largest payee in Secretary Wallace's list is the Delata & Pine Land Company of Scott, Miss., which is controlled by the Fine Spinners & Doublers Association of Manchester, England.

Payments Were Divided

Payments of more than $150,000 made to the company in 1933 and 1934 were divided, however, with the Farm Credit Administration in payments of loans granted by regional agricultural credit corporations. The president of the company, as Secretary Wallace pointed out in his report, is Oscar Johnston, manager of the cotton producers' pool for the AAA.

A report is going the rounds here now that Secretary Wallace will be pleased if he gets orders from Congress to publish the names of recipients of AAA checks for $10,000 and over, since he has studied the list and found that certain prominent Republicans are included.

Shows More Willingness

At any rate, he is distinctly showing more of a willingness to set his aides at work digging out the lists he once said would be almost impossible to compile.

The anomolies that have already leaked out are only a foretaste of many more to come if Congress instructs the Secretary to go ahead and name names.

Results of a recheck of wheat payments, sent to the Senate committee today by Secretary Wallace, showed that the largest payment, made to a California company, should have been $78,634.32 instead of $29,398.32 as originally stated. The additional sum went to 50 tenants who rented lands from the company on a crop-share basis.

Hawaiian Clipper Lands On West Coast of Mexico

ACAPULCO, Mexico, April 9 (Via Pan American Airways Radio) (AP)—Capt. Edwin Musick, veteran pilot, landed the huge Hawaiian Clipper plane here yesterday at 7:43 p. m. (eastern standard time), safely completing a day-long flight from Miami, Fla.

The Clipper took off again this morning en route to San Francisco, where it will be placed in transpacific service by Pan American Airways. From this port on the west coast of Mexico, the plane will be flown up the California coast to San Diego and San Francisco.

Japan Votes Fund to Develop Mandated South Sea Islands

(Continued from Page 1)

has not been kept. No categorical proof has been submitted in this connection; and the testimony of two recent American visitors to the islands, Prof. P. H. Clyde and Willard Price, supports the invariable contention of Japan's representatives before the mandates commission of the League that no fortifications have been built.

The commission on one occasion noted that some of the schemes of harbor enlargement seemed out of proportion to the economic value of the islands and a German who visited the islands complained of constant police surveillance. Mr. Price states that in general he traveled about the islands without official companions, but gives the following humorous account of his impressions of the main center, Palau:

Policemen Everywhere

"The New Yorker who complains of the difficulty of finding a policeman should delight in Palau. There the procedure is simple. Step out of your door, go 10 paces in any direction and you will find a policeman behind you. He will be courteous in the extreme, cordially interested in knowing where the foreigner may wish to go and eager to extend 'every facility.' If certain destinations are mentioned he may gravely shake his head and express the fear that at those points full conveniences for the comfort of the visitor might be lacking."

The islands which are large enough to be cultivated at all (there are more than 1400 of them, many being barren, uninhabited coral reefs) are suited for the production of coconuts, sugar, pineapples and other tropical and semitropical products and their exports have been pushed up to a value of 20,000,000 yen a year.

Their potential strategic significance, however, far exceeds their economic value. They are scattered over an enormous area, 270° miles along the equator and about half that distance to the north. Many of them are natural submarine bases. Guam, which some strategists have seen as an American naval citadel in the western Pacific, is almost surrounded by some of the mandated islands.

Improvements which have been made on the islands have their industrial uses. But they would also enhance the military importance of the islands in the event of war. Mr. Mikami, who does not suffer from diplomatic inhibitions, voices a plea for the naval exploitation of the mandates that would probably meet an approving response in some Japanese Navy circles.

South Sea Storehouse

"We must regard," he says, "the mandated islands to the south and Manchoukuo to the north as two wheels of one vehicle in their importance to the well-being of our nation, instead of regarding them as independent of each other. . . . It is imperative for Japan to equip the islands, along with Formosa, properly with a view to making them a strategic base for the realization of this nation's national policy in the South Sea regions. . . .

"The development of the South Sea regions is Japan's national policy. This great task cannot be accomplished without the united effort of the Japanese nation. It must rouse itself to energetic efforts, realizing that its mission is to open up this boundless storehouse of the South Sea for the benefit of humanity. From such considerations we demand a strong policy from the Ministry of Overseas Affairs. At the same time, we cannot help regretting that our Government, especially the Foreign Office, has been truckling to other powers, lacking conviction and enthusiasm for the execution of Japan's expansionist policy."

Prison Education Is Urged

(Continued from Page 1)

ing leisure hours that many men, both while in prison and on release, get into trouble because they know of no legitimate recreational outlet to command their interests."

William B. Cox, executive secretary of the association, described America's prison problem as made difficult by inadequat equipment and poor administration. He saw a need for machinery to classify and segregate offenders, provide better living quarters to overcome and improve discipline by measures of positive control.

Poorly administered parole and probation systems were cited also as a cause of difficulty in solving the problem of crime i duction. Mr. Cox held that far too many prisons have no constructive reform program.

Hampered by Conditions

"In some instances efforts to relieve these conditions are hampered seriously because of economic conditions," the report says. "Some legislatures have refused to make necessary appropriations to give adequate care to ever-increasing prison populations."

The association, founded by Thomas M. Osborne, once warden of Sing Sing prison, is devoted to research and legislative activities in the subject of penology. Special emphasis is laid upon rehabilitation of prisoners.

Alarm at the increased amount of idleness in prisons was shown in the report, which ascribed this condition to the "devastating effect of the Hawes-Cooper Act with relation to prison industries." New Hampshire and Virginia were selected as states which have started to solve the problem of idleness by providing industrial programs for their prison population.

New Trend Needs Study

"Pernicious legislation seeking to restrict state-use industries to an absolute minimum of activities—i. e., to the manufacture of goods for the use of institutionally confined populations of the state rather than for all departments of the state government and its political subdivisions—has been and is being introduced in a number of places," the report continues.

"The time has come when those of us who are keenly interested in saving what state-use industries we now have in our prisons, and in the development of additional opportunities, must present a united front. Unless we do so there is every likelihood that the next few years will see a much further curtailment of useful employment of prisoners."

Prison Population Doubles

The prison population of the United States increased 100 per cent between 1924 and 1934, according to statistics compiled by the association. It is estimated that 160,000 persons are in American prisons or reformatories today.

From 1910 to 1924, the report revealed, the nation's prison population grew only 12 per cent, or from 70,000 to 79,000.

The cost of crime in the United States was estimated to be $14,000,000,000, a sum that included the expense of maintaining all police forces, penal institutions and the upkeep of prisons and courts. More than $125,000,000 was required to maintain inmates of prisons, reformatories and similar institutions for juvenile law offenders, it says.

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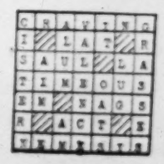


British Lead League Action To Press Italy for Truce

(Continued from Page 1)

able regret at the introduction of matters which, however blameworthy, cannot at this time facilitate the accord which most European states believe indispensable in the face of the German menace.

Britain and France Opposed

The opposition of French and British views has been increased by these early exchanges. M. Flandin intimates that Britain refuses sanctions against Germany and is bent only on sanctions against Italy.

Mr. Eden retorts that France presses for sanctions against Germany while endeavoring to protect Italy from sanctions. M. Flandin affirmed that the British were precipitate and severe toward Italy, while Mr. Eden suggested that the French were too halting.

It is more than doubtful whether France will consent to further sanctions. On the contrary, M. Flandin is eager to lift sanctions altogether.

Ecuador Bolts Sanctions

Ecuador, which is a member of the Council and an oil producer, has announced that since Italy has agreed to a peace "pourparler" Ecuador will immediately suspend sanctions. Chile also has displayed its independence.

Dr. Peter Munch, for the Scandinavian countries, has supported Mr. Eden; as did Nicholas Titulescu of Roumania and Augusto Vasconcellos of Portugal. And Mexico, which is also an oil producer, has in a letter to the League affirmed its loyalty to the sanctions policy. Some others, though silent, are adopting an equivocal attitude.

Reverse Attitude

On the other hand, it appears that France is not ready to renounce sanctions against Germany and it is hinted that if the cosignatories of the Locarno Pact refuse to follow her lead, France may still insist on acting alone. She is entitled to do so, but a situation of the utmost gravity would ensue.

Whatever the consequence, Britain could hardly escape from the necessity of lending the fullest aid to France. The probability is that this is the tactical position of M. Flandin from which he will retreat if the British pay the price.

Some observers think the British are also taking an extreme position in the case of Ethiopia for the sake of diplomatic bargaining, but the Monitor has good reason to know that the British delegates here are really highly incensed against Italy.

French Plan Impractical

As for the French plan, closer study provokes the almost unanimous opinion that it has very little practical value in the present circumstances. They are old ideas under discussion for 17 years and frequently rejected. They may be excellent in themselves, but they merely reopen a long vista of debates, without bringing an immediate solution to the actual Rhineland problem. This is the fundamental criticism which the Monitor representative hears in all quarters. The French plan furnishes a long and interesting agenda for innumerable meetings, but it is regarded as missing the immediate issue.

Reich Press Condemns French Counterplan As 'Back to Versailles'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, April 9—Germany's attitude today towards the New French proposals is one of scornful rejection, judged from the mass production of condemnatory criticisms today.

"Many words, but little sense." "Old prescription." "Skyscraper of facts and fantasies for Europe." "France stands by Versailles." These are some of the headlines in leading Berlin newspapers today.

Not Outright Negative

While some are willing to admit that it is at least a slight advance that France has made in the counter-proposals, instead of giving a categorical negative, no commentator appears to think that there is anything in the proposals worth a moment's consideration.

The right of all states, and therefore of Germany, to equality is theoretically acknowledged by France, it is said here, but the French note is in itself a denial of that equality.

Clarity vs. Ambiguity

The world outside will form its own judgment as to the merits or demerits of the French and German proposals, but the German public must certainly conclude, through reading its own press today, that the situation is something like this: Germany, through Reichsführer Adolf Hitler presented Europe, March 7 and March 31, with the most far-reaching peace proposals ever conceived, with clarity, precision and common sense, written into every line of them. France, on the other hand, now replies with a welter of phrases which are ambiguous, reactionary and lacking in every concrete aid to an international understanding. Herr Hitler, the Germans are given to understand, points the way to a new era, while France back to a Europe shackled by the fetters of Versailles.

Despite this attitude, diplomatic circles here convinced that the French proposals as a whole must be discussed, and that an examination of both sets of proposals may make some compromise possible.

French Counterplan Unpopular in England; No Talk Basis Found

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 9—A polite but rather frigid reception is accorded the French counterplan for a European settlement today.

While agreeing with France's scathing analysis of the "strange pretensions" of the historical summary which preceded Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's memorandum of April 1, British opinion finds the French proposals largely impracticable. The idea of any country, even France herself, allowing a body of European commissioners to decide by a two-thirds majority what armaments it should possess strikes the British as rather ludicrous.

Arms and Frontiers

The proposal that the states of Europe should place certain of their armed forces unconditionally at the service of the League Council is regarded as devoid of reality in the present condition of Europe.

There is also some criticism of the plan to forbid any territorial changes whatsoever for 25 years.

The British would, however, support this last if the words "except by peaceful means" were added.

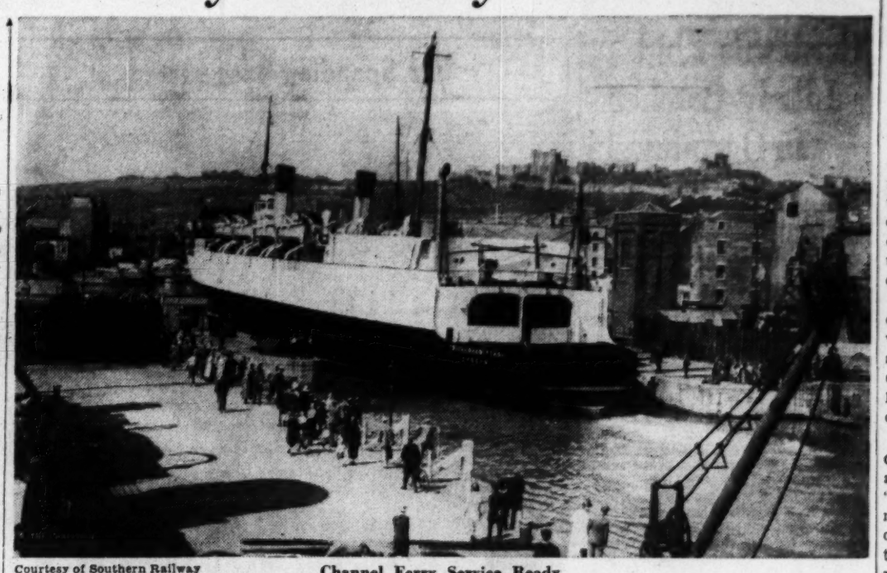
Security First Necessity

On the economic and financial side, the French proposals are recognized as having considerable merit, despite their inevitable vagueness. But it is felt both in and out of Downing Street that, as the French plan itself indicates, the organization of security must be undertaken before the economic questions can be successfully tackled.

Unfortunately, the French memorandum leaves the prospect of negotiations on this subject as far off as before, though this, as British opinion readily admits, is mainly due to Herr Hitler's refusal to make a single step in advance of the proposals which he put forward last May and which were found insufficient by the rest of Europe.

Cross-Channel Ferry to Convey Whole Trains

Final locks underway that will facilitate passage from France to England; detraining no longer necessary after July.



Courtesy of Southern Railway

Channel Ferry Service Ready

Cross-Channel Ferry "Twickenham," Which With Two Similar Sister Ships Is to Start a New Through Train Service From England to the Continent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DOVER, Eng.—In the harbor here under the white chalk cliffs of England and four-hours steam away to the southeast in Dunkerque Harbor, France, workmen are pressing forward the construction of locks for Channel train and car ferry.

The locks, last construction job in the ferry scheme, will be finished in the early summer. It is expected that the first vessel will carry its burden of railway wagons, automobiles and passengers in July.

When the work is completed the ferry service will provide a through route for 500 passengers between Paris Nord station and Victoria station, London. Passengers will not have to detrain. Considerable time and trouble will be saved since the necessity of loading and unloading trains at the two ports will be eliminated. For goods services the ferry will provide a quick service from all parts of Europe.

Tyne-Built

The steamers for the service have been built on the Tyne. They have been called Twickenham Ferry, Hampton Ferry and Shepperton Ferry. They take their names from famous ferries of the Thames, which have carried passengers across London's river for many centuries.

Each ferry boat will carry a train of 12 sleeping cars or, alternatively, 40 loaded goods waggons. Trains will be shunted to the shore across a drawbridge at the end of the locks in the harbor. A few minutes after they have left the boat they will be speeding on the way to their destination.

Through first and second-class sleeping cars will be provided between London and Paris.

Fine Accommodations

Each ferry steamer is 360 feet long, with a draught to 12 feet 6 inches, and a speed of 15 knots. The beam is over 60 feet and passenger accommodation will be provided on the deck above the train deck. On the passenger deck will be found restaurants, lounges and cabins.

On the upper deck of each ship there is also a garage. This has accommodation for 25 cars, which are driven up on an inclined ramp.

Particular attention has been paid to fire prevention. The garage is entirely isolated and is constructed of steel throughout. The passenger accomodation is also largely built of steel and is so arranged that separate sections can be isolated.

Modern Equipment

Each vessel is fully equipped with life-saving appliances sufficient for 550 persons. There are four lifeboats on each side of the ship, carried on gravity davits and instantly available for use in emergency.

The ships have to make use of locks on account of the Channel tides. As the waters of France and England on either side of the narrow sea have a daily rise and fall of between 10 and 20 feet, an inclined slip, such as is used for the reception of many road vehicle ferries, was out of the question in this case. The gradient would have been far too great for railway operation. The locks will enable the vessels to link up to the shore on level terms at any state of the tide.

Nanking's Protest Laid to Japanese

(Continued from Page 1)

taining the peace of the Far East and further strengthening the existing friendly relations between their countries, have decided to formulate as the present protocol the gentlemen's agreement existing between them since November, 1934.

This foresees mutual assistance in all possible ways for the cause of averting and preventing military attacks and to help and maintain each other in case of an attack by a third country. For these purposes, the protocol has been signed as follows:

Article I. In case of menace of an attack on the territory of the Mongolian or Soviet Socialist Republics by a third country, the governments of the U. S. S. R. and the M. P. R. must immediately confer regarding the situation and adopt all measures that may be necessary for the protection and safety of their territories.

Article II. The governments of the U. S. S. R. and the M. P. R. are obliged, in case of a military attack against either party, to help one another with all means, including military assistance.

Article III. The Government of the U. S. S. R. and the M. P. R. are in full understanding that troops of either country that shall be sent into the territory of the other, in accordance with the mutual agreement and in accordance with Articles I and II of this protocol, will immediately be withdrawn from that territory as soon as the period of necessity is over, as occurred in 1925, when Soviet troops retired from the territory of the M. P. R.

Article IV. The present protocol is to be made in two copies, in the Russian and Mongolian languages. The two texts are equally valid. The protocol enters into force from the moment of signature and will be valid for 10 years thereafter.

Signed at Ulan Bator, March 12, 1936.

Architect Opens Office

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 9—John R. Rockhart, internationally-known architect and formerly associate of the late Cass Gilbert, has established offices at 22 East Fortieth Street for the practice of his profession, Mr. Rockhart announced today. For years Mr. Rockhart was associated with the late Mr. Gilbert and with him was the architect for the new United States Supreme Court building in Washington, D. C., one of the most notable buildings in the world.

Anti-Alcohol Day In Mexico Marked By Curb on Saloon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F., April 9—Mexico is celebrating its first Anti-Alcohol Day, climaxing the long campaign against alcohol which Mexico has been waging ever since President Cardenas took office. White banners float from all homes and public places that have pledged themselves to aid in the fight against liquor.

The celebration includes parades, lectures and other demonstrations. By police order all saloons must be closed promptly at 9 tonight. It is aimed to free Mexico's streets from drunkenness, if only for a few hours, in the hope that this will prove a step toward the final culmination of the Government's plans.

At 10 in the morning all factories blew their whistles, announcing a mass meeting of all workers. Speakers addressed them on varied topics related to the alcohol problem. However, it is not a solemn day, for there are festivals, music and other cultural activities.

Co-operation Is Sought

The directive committee of the campaign announced, "On this day we want the Mexican people to become fully conscious of the significance of this campaign, so that they will give us their full co-operation in the future."

The new tax on alcoholic beverages is the most severe levied here since Mexico announced its intention some months ago of fighting the "alcoholic evil." As the result of an extensive study made by the Ministry of Finance in collaboration with the Ministry of National Economy, the new law was drawn up and placed before Congress for final approbation.

Major Points of Law

The major points of this law are:

1. All producers of alcoholic beverages will be subjected to certain reservations in the interests of public welfare and will be expected to co-operate wholeheartedly in this matter.

2. A national society of alcohol producers will be formed in order to control the production and obtain the co-operation of allied industries.

3. All producers who become members of this society and announce their intention of co-operating with the law will be able to pay a special tax that will not be sufficiently strong to injure their industry but at the same time will enable the Government to watch out for and prosecute "bootleg" producers.

Production Restricted

Other important features of the law are restriction of the production of alcoholic beverages in general; high taxes on those products which are essential to the manufacture of these beverages; encouraging the use of alcohol for manufacturing purposes rather than for private consumption.

President Cardenas took office more than a year ago. Rather than flagging with time, as many expected the antialcohol campaign would, the republic has been veritably deluged with antialcohol propaganda which has reached the schools, soldiers' camps, theaters and every nook of public life.

Radio Station Appeals In News Case Decision

WASHINGTON, April 8 (AP) — Radio station KVOS of Bellingham, Wash., appealed to the Supreme Court yesterday from a lower court decision temporarily enjoining it from broadcasting Associated Press news until 18 hours after it had been published.

The injunction was granted by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. That tribunal reversed a decision by the federal district court for Western Washington in dismissing a bill of complaint filed by the Associated Press.

The Press Association contended the radio station "pirated" news dispatches from the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, the Seattle Times and the Bellingham Herald, all Associated Press member papers.

Lansbury Urges New Conference On World Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng. — Resolutions urging the British Government to request the League of Nations to convene a new world peace conference to grapple with causes of international fear were passed unanimously at three peace demonstrations, held here recently.

Six thousand persons attended the demonstrations. Hundreds more were unable to gain admission to any of the meetings, at which Mr. George Lansbury, M. P., formerly leader of the Labor Party, was the chief speaker.

"This meeting further urges the Government," the resolution stated, after calling for a peace conference, "to announce its willingness to promote the Christian teaching of reconciliation and friendship in international affairs by facilitating the return of Germany to the League of Nations; an endeavor to secure a nonaggression pact for the whole of Europe; the removal of economic barriers to world commerce and well-being; the extension of the mandatory principle to non-self-governing colonies."

"We believe," Mr. Lansbury declared, "that the only realist that the world has known is the greatest figure in human history—Jesus Christ—and that his doctrine once accepted by any great nation or small nation would lead the world away from war to peace.

"I challenge the whole conception of war. I challenge the principle upon which it is based. It has not settled and never can settle any question permanently."

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Quinn Opens Fire on Colleges—Sox and Bees Meet Tomorrow—Harvard Elects

Hub Baseball Season Starts on Friday

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Baseball makes its 1936 debut in Boston tomorrow afternoon when the Red Sox and Bees open their annual three-game intra-city exhibition series at the Beehive. The second game will also be played at the National League park on Saturday, and on Sunday the scene shifts to Fenway Park for the third and final contest.

For the past six weeks local baseball fans have been following their favorites in the newspapers as they hustled through spring training practice and exhibition games in the South. Considering the inclement weather both teams encountered in Florida and on the trip North, they are in good condition with only one or two exceptions, and those exceptions will be ready for duty within a short time.

The Red Sox finished fourth in the American League in 1935, but off-season trades and purchases have made them a pennant threat, while the Bees, who as the Braves dropped deep into the National League cellar last year, have undergone a complete overhauling and promise to give Boston a far better brand of baseball in 1936.

Red Sox Will Be Watched

Although the Red Sox, managed by the energetic young Joe Cronin, apparently lack pitching strength to cope with the Detroit Tigers, Cleveland Indians and perhaps the New York Yankees, they may produce enough batting power to overcome part of their weakness on the mound. Assuming that those Grapefruit League defeats were all a mistake and the inability of the club to hustle through most of its exhibition games was simply a display of saving energy and not a sample of what to expect after the regular season gets under way next Tuesday, Cronin's outfit should, if it gets off to a good start, wreck more than one pitching staff before the pennant race has ended.

As opening day approaches, the Red Sox appear stronger than they were at this time last year in at least five positions. Cronin says he will start the season with Melillo at second base, Eric McNair at third and Billy Werber on the bench, but at any time he may change his mind and use McNair at second and Werber on third. Werber led the club in batting through several exhibition games in Florida, but met with a mishap and has been on the sidelines ever since. He unquestionably is the best third sacker on the club, yet Cronin hesitates to shift McNair back to second until Billy is ready to take permanent possession of third.

However, an infield of Foxx at first, McNair at second, Cronin at shortstop and Werber at third is far superior to the 1935 quartet. Foxx is one of the greatest sluggers of modern baseball, while McNair is a better all-around ball player than anyone who played second base for the club last year, and Cronin still has Melillo, a great fielder but a weak hitter, in reserve. Johnny Kroner, brought up from Syracuse, will be kept as the sixth infielder. John shapes up as a real hitter and his fielding will do.

Starting Outfielders

The starting Red Sox outfield will have Manush in left, Cramer in center and Almada in right. Cramer is certainly the best center fielder Fenway Park has seen for many years. Almada, in camp, looked like a much improved player over last season. Cronin predicts that Manush will stage the same sort of comeback Al Simmons is staging for the Detroit Tigers. Dusty Cooke is hitting the ball hard and would have won a regular assignment if his throwing arm had been stronger.

With Johnny Marcum temporarily out of action, the Red Sox pitching situation is serious, but when John returns Cronin will have four dependable starters, as compared to two in 1935. Grove and Ferrell should have another good year. Ostermueller is back in form. The big disappointment to the staff, however, has been the inability of the youngsters to back up the veterans. Manuel Salvo from Sacramento, Jim Henry from Memphis and Lee Rogers from Little Rock are the leading newcomers, but one and possibly two of this group will be farmed out for experience before Cronin cuts his squad to 23 men on May 15.

Not much attention was paid to the Bees during their training period, but Bill McKechnie's club is going to fool a majority of people. Al Lopez is proving a tower of strength behind the bat. The former Brooklyn star hit harder in Florida this spring than he ever did with the Dodgers, and will probably catch at least 130 games. He will steady the pitching staff, which also is much improved over last year. Ben Cantwell seems destined to have a good year. Bob Brown appears on the brink of a comeback and Danny MacFayden is close behind. Jim Chaplin, formerly with Nashville, has made the grade. So has John Lanning, a hard worker from Knoxville. Babich and Benge will win their share of games.

McKechnie's starting outfield will have Lee in left, Berger in center and Gene Moore, a rookie, in right. Moore is still on trial, but he showed enough in St. Petersburg to deserve a regular berth. Rupert Thompson may crowd his way into the outfield at any time.

Tony Cuccinello, secured in a trade with Brooklyn, fills a gap at second base. Jordan is back on first, with Whitney at third and Urbanski at shortstop. Joe Coscarart is the extra infielder.

McKechnie also has Ed Moriarty, the Holy Cross flash, but doesn't know what to do with him. Ed is a natural hitter if there ever was one. Yet, the Bees' pilot can't find a regular spot for the youngster because he has so much to learn as a fielder.

Briefs

Wes Ferrell, Cronin's ace right-hander, will pitch for the Red Sox tomorrow, and Deacon Danny MacFayden will throw them up for the Bees.

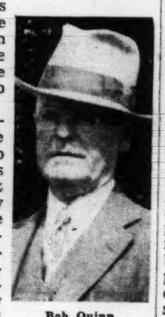
* * *

The Red Sox arrived in Boston early this morning and will play an exhibition game against Holy Cross at Worcester this afternoon. The Bees are scheduled to reach here about 7:30 this evening. They will make their headquarters at the Hotel Touraine.

Sporting Around The Hub

Bob Quinn Opens Fire

BOB QUINN is a baseball man. He has been in baseball years and years, and he loves the association with the game and everything about it. The other day he displayed his affection for the great American game when the subject of college baseball came up in his office.



Bob Quinn

Firm of conviction the Bee president let go with both barrels in disgust against our present-day colleges and he made no exception. "The colleges have become so mercenary that they have let baseball fade out," he contends, and went on to say that college baseball would be much more active and interesting if the college athletic authorities would let it

"You do not hear of any baseball scholarships or any other athletic scholarships except football," he claimed. "Consideration for baseball has reached such a low ebb that a boy who plays both football and baseball finds the pressure on him even in the spring to report for spring football practice and let baseball go.

"Football establishes the gate receipts and baseball must give way along with other sports seems to be the college trend. Seeing this trend I have little sympathy with college athletic authorities, but I do think it is unfair to the boys who like to play baseball."

Here and There

John J. Colony Jr. '37 of Keene, N. H., has been elected captain of the Harvard varsity swimming team for 1937 . . . He prepared for Harvard at Exeter Academy, where he was a member of the swimming team for two years . . . Colony is 20, weighs 173 pounds, and is 6ft. 1in. tall . . . He is a sprinter . . . Eleven men will represent the Huntington Avenue Branch of the Boston Y at the men's indoor swimming meet to be held at the Cabot Street Municipal Pool in Roxbury next Tuesday evening . . . The highlight of the meet will be the fight for the N. E. A. A. A. U. low board diving crown and the Y is entering James Bragan and John Donnelly in this event . . . The Harvard-Northeastern freshman baseball game, scheduled for yesterday was postponed . . . It will be played today or tomorrow at Soldiers Field . . . The varsity teams of Harvard and Northeastern meet on the Harvard diamond today and B. U. journeys to Tufts.

Michelsen Enters

B. A. A. Marathon

Albert Michelsen of the Millrose A. A. of New York, who has competed in two Olympic marathons, has filed his entry for the B. A. A. classic with Tom Kanaly. . . . The best Michelsen has ever done in the Hopkinton-to-Boston chase is place fourth no fewer than five times. . . . The entry list has gone over the 60 mark. . . . Harvard soccer and football squads got outdoors for spring practice yesterday. . . . Fifteen tennis players reported at Tufts yesterday. . . . Workouts will be held indoors until the courts are ready. . . . M. I. T. went down to defeat in lacrosse yesterday, Tufts winning, 6 to 2. . . . Priscilla Dennett of The Country Club meets Deborah Verry of Worcester in the North and South golf tourney at Pinehurst. . . . Miss Dennett advanced by scoring a mild upset over Helen Waring of Pinehurst, 5 and 3. . . . Miss Verry defeated Eline Nielsen of Hackensack, N. J., 3 and 2.

Events Today

Baseball—Boston Red Sox at Holy Cross; Northeastern at Harvard, 4; Boston University at Tufts, 4.

Golf—New England Professional Golfers' Association dinner at Hotel Somerset, 6:30.

Table Tennis—World champions in exhibition at Charlestown branch of the Boys' Club of Boston, 8:15.

Tomorrow

Baseball—Bees vs. Red Sox at the Beehive, Allston, 3.

College Baseball Results

C. C. N. Y. 17, Savage 3.
Duke 6, Rutgers 0.
Illinois 13, Bradley Tech 0.
Lafayette 2, Upsala 2.
Navy 2, Penn State 1.
N. Y. U. 5, St. John's 7.
Purdue 5, Carleton 1.
Richmond 2, Maryland 0.
Springfield 8, Yale 2.

Cardinals Find Likely Catcher In Ogrodowski

Thanks to their extensive "farm system," the St. Louis Cardinals have found another young baseball player who threatens to become a National League star. His name is Brusie Ogrodowski, and he is listed on the club roster as a catcher.

The Columbus club of the American Association, which annually develops a catcher for the majors, sent Ogrodowski to Frankie Frisch's outfit. In 1933 the Red Birds sold Bill DeLancey to the Cards; last year Ken O'Dea was taken by the Chicago Cubs.

While hardly the friend of newspapermen, printers and proof readers with a name like that, Ogrodowski is making the big league grade in a Cardinal uniform. Brusie is a Polish lad Joe Mathes picked up for the Cardinal organization when he was business manager of the Elmira club. He saw the boy working in a semi-pro game in Elmira and it took only a few innings to convince Joe that here was a catcher of more than ordinary accomplishments.

Ogrodowski put in his first season of organized baseball with Greensboro in 1933. The following year he graduated to the Houston club. With the Texas League team he appeared in 110 games as a catcher and worked 17 contests as right fielder. His batting average was .272, with 26 doubles, six triples and three home runs.

With Columbus in 1935, Brusie took part in 130 games and emerged with a .298 batting mark. He hit 31 doubles, seven triples and five homers in the American Association and fielded .976 behind the plate.

Hard as nails, Brusie stands 5 ft. 11 in. tall and weighs 175 pounds. He has a rifle-like throwing arm and forms a good target for pitchers. He was born in Hoytville, Penna., Feb. 17, 1913.

The young receiver should play a very important role in the 1936 Cardinal plans. Picked recently by a majority of baseball scribes as the leading pennant contender in the National League, the Cards can't miss being in the thick of the battle, whether they finish at the top of the standing or end up second or third. With the veteran Bill DeLancey out of baseball for probably the entire year with a mishap, Ogrodowski has a golden chance to win a regular place under the big top. Virgil Davis is considered first-string catcher, but "Spud" has passed his playing peak and it wouldn't take much effort on the part of some youngster to win over the assignment. At least, that is the feeling here in the Cardinal camp.

Detroit Olympics Win First in Final Series

T. G. Oke Trophy
(International League)

	Won	Lost	Goals—For	Agst
Detroit	1	0	8	1
Windsor	0	1	1	8

(Three out of five games)

Result April 8

Detroit 8, Windsor 1.

DETROIT, April 9 (AP)—The Detroit Olympics, taking a cue from their Red Wing brothers-in-arms, appeared well on the road to post-season hockey honors today in their Teddy Oke Trophy series with Windsor's Bulldogs.

While seven men divided the scoring, the International League champions trounced Windsor, 8 to 1, last night to open the best-three-of-five game series. The teams play again tomorrow night at Windsor.

Fancy stickwork netted two goals by Roulston and one apiece for Liscombe, Giroux, Gallagher, Hergerts, Hudson and Sherf after Windsor took a brief lead on Arnott's score.

His Spending Exaggerated

Tom Yawkey
Millionaire Owner of Boston Red Sox

Tom Yawkey Would Like to Spend Money Without So Much Criticism

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP)—If it's not asking too much, Tom Yawkey, millionaire owner of the Boston Red Sox, would like to spend his money as he pleases without to much criticism from the other owners in the American League.

Yawkey doesn't want to make anything of this. He merely wants it made clear that "with the exception of the deal for Joe Cronin every price I have been quoted as paying for ball players has been grossly exagerated; and even if they hadn't it would be my own private concern." It is generally accepted that Yawkey has spent $3,500,000 on the club since 1932.

"Everybody's worrying about my going broke," Yawkey said. "And while I appreciate their interest, I don't think there's much of a chance of that. I'm not kicking about paying and unless I completely upset the balance of power in the league I don't think this adverse criticism is justified."

Yawkey admitted that "two or three officials of other clubs in the league" had complained about the policy of the Red Sox. From now on Yawkey hopes to be able to bolster the Red Sox without having to rely too much on his fortune. He said that the club was planning to take on additional working agreements with other clubs whenever Billy Evans, who is in charge of this work for the club, can effect satisfactory deals.

At present, the Red Sox have working agreements with Syracuse in the International League; Little Rock in the Southern Association; Danville in the Bi-State League; and they own the Rocky Mount (N. C.) club in the Piedmont League.

As a sample of the twisting of facts in the trading activities of the Boston club, Yawkey pointed to the club's deal for Heinie Manush. He said that the deal was announced as a straight player deal: Manush for Carl Reynolds and Roy Johnson, but that the deal seemed to pick up more cash every time he read about it.

Yawkey left here today for Boston to see the exhibition series between the Red Sox and the Bees. He said he hoped to see his club play over 100 games this season, and that more than likely he would fly around the league to watch them on the road.

He is still dreaming about a pennant for Boston, he admitted, and thinks that with good breaks he might realize his dream this season.

College Hockey League Schedule

Plans for the initial International Intercollegiate Hockey League, made up of Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Dartmouth on the American side, and Toronto, McGill, University of Montreal, and Queens of Canada, were completed yesterday and a schedule drawn up.

The American teams will play home-and-home series with one another, as will the Canadian colleges. Each American team will play twice in Canada and entertain two Canadian teams on home ice. International contests will be played under rules governing the home team's section. The Canadians, when in the States, will be permitted to dress 15 players, including a spare goalie, while in their own home-and-home games they can dress only 11 men and a sub-goalie.

The first game of the 1937 season will be played on Dec. 17 between the Tigers and Toronto at the latter's rink. The schedule is as follows:

Dec. 17, Princeton at Toronto; 18, McGill at Montreal; 19, Princeton at Queens.
Jan. 5, Toronto at Dartmouth; 7, McGill at Yale, Toronto at Harvard, Montreal at Princeton; 9, McGill at Princeton, Montreal at Yale, Dartmouth at Harvard; 15, Montreal at Queens; 16, Montreal at Toronto, Dartmouth at Yale, Princeton at Harvard; 22, Queens at Montreal; 23, Queens at McGill (2:30), Yale at Princeton; 27, Toronto at Queens; 29, Montreal at McGill; 30, Yale at Toronto.
Feb. 1, Yale at Queens; 5, McGill at Queens; 6, McGill at Toronto, Harvard at Dartmouth; 10, Queens at Harvard; 11, Queens at Dartmouth; 12, Toronto at McGill; 13, Toronto at Montreal (2:30 p. m.), Harvard at Princeton, Yale at Dartmouth; 15, Dartmouth at Montreal; 17, Dartmouth at McGill; 20, Queens at Toronto, Harvard at Montreal (2:30 p. m.); 22, Harvard at McGill, Princeton at Yale; 27, Harvard at Yale, Princeton at Dartmouth.
March 6, Dartmouth at Princeton, Yale at Harvard.

New Britain Bowler Is Leading the Singles

HARTFORD, Conn., April 9 (AP)—Rangy Carl Frisk, New Britain bowler, stood today at the top of the men's singles list in the week-long national duck pin bowling tournament here. His consistent bowling of 158-155-142—455 last night gave him the lead over Ben Kosky of Bridgeport, brother of a former state golf champion.

Connecticut pin topplers continued to dominate the top places in the men's competition; but the women's divisions were in command of out-of-state bowlers—so much so that in the top five on the women's all events list there was not a Connecticut competitor today. The tournament will continue through Saturday night.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Montreal Maroons won hockey's Stanley Cup, defeating the Toronto Maple Leafs in three straight games.

Three Years Ago

Frankie Parker defeated George Lott in Houston invitation tennis final.

Five Years Ago

Sidney Wood, Frank Shields, and Wilmer Allison named for first-round Davis Cup tennis match against Mexico.

Toronto Facing Huge Deficit In Contest Tonight

TORONTO, April 9 (AP)—Needing only one more victory to win the coveted Stanley Cup in three straight games, the Detroit Red Wings will square off against the desperate Toronto Maple Leafs tonight in what may be the grand finale of the National Hockey League season.

A sell-out crowd of more than 14,000 was in prospect as the Leafs, beaten 3-1 and 9-4, at Detroit, attempt to prolong the best-three-out-of-five series. The Leafs, always favorites at home, found themselves the underdogs this time.

Manager Jack Adams of Detroit said he would not be disappointed if the Wings were beaten, but declared they were ready and "plenty willing" to end the series, if possible.

"We will win this series anyway," he asserted. "We have more all-around strength than Toronto. Then too, we are younger, so that if the series goes to four or five games, we can call on superior reserves."

The Leafs, while admitting they were no match for Adams's sharpshooters at Detroit, merely said: "Remember Boston."

"We came back in that series a couple of weeks ago for an 8-to-3 win at home after losing 3 to 0 in Boston," declared Business Manager Frank Selke. "The boys think they can do it again."

If the Leafs win tonight, the fourth game will be played here Saturday night with the fifth game, if necessary, scheduled for Detroit.

Short Shots On Sports

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP)—Buddy Hassett says he learned more about playing first base from Casey Stengel during a bus ride from Clearwater to Lakeland, Fla., than he picked up all last season' . . . Babe Ruth has been heard from again. . . . Pictures show him hooking a 12-pounder at Passa-a-Grille, Fla. . . . It is real news that Earl Seibert, star defense man of the Chicago Black Hawks and in former years one of the National Hockey League's most persistent holdouts, has signed for 1936-37. . . .Woodrow and Sherwood Hamil will do the pitching for Draper High of Schenectady, N. Y., this season, with another brother team, John and Jerry Terry, operating behind the platter.

Based on their performances in the South this season a Boston paper has graded the Red Sox on a plus, minus and zero basis . . . Wes Ferrell, Mose Grove, Joe Cronin, Mel Almada and Eric McNair rated plus . . . Tests for Heinie Manush and Bill Werber came out minus . . . Jimmy Foxx, Roger Cramer and Oscar Melillo drew zeros . . . Also Al Schacht . . . Boston Bees are in the market for another infielder and outfielder . . . If Casey Stengel wants to live up to the Dodger tradition of daffiness, he can start an outfield composed of two broken down pitchers and a retired third sacker . . . Four infielders who have never played the same position on a big league team . . . and a first sacker behind the bat.

Champion Swimmers At Harvard Pool

New England's outstanding girl swimmers have definitely accepted invitations to compete in the Olympic Swimming Fund Water Carnival to be held in the Harvard University pool, Saturday evening, it was announced today by Harold Ulen, director of the event.

Foremost of those who will appear is Alice Bridges of Whitinsville, who holds the world's record in the 150-yard backstroke, of 1m. 50.4s., and who will try and break that record Saturday night. Miss Bridges is now training for the Olympic team and is primed for this attempt.

Four girls who hold national or New England championships, will be on hand to participate in the women's 50-yard freestyle. They are Mildred Twomey, outdoor senior 100-yard freestyle champion in New England; Doris Brennan, New England indoor senior 100-yard freestyle titlist; Florence McVey; junior national 880-yard and New England senior 550-yard champion; and Nancy Young, national long distance champion.

There will be 15 events on the program and in addition to the girls' events there will be a men's invitation 220-yard freestyle swim, and exhibition of the breast stroke by John Higgins, National A. A. U. 220-yard breaststroke champion who will also attempt to make a new American and world's record at 100 yards and 100 meters.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Brooklyn (N) 10, Washington (A) 2.
New York (N) 10, Cleveland (A) 2.
New York (A) 10, Binghamton (NY-P) 6.
Boston (N) 2, Wake Forest College 0 (12 innings).
Philadelphia (N) 7, Danville 0
Detroit (A) 2, Cincinnati (N) 0.
Oklahoma City (TL) 6, St. Louis (N) 1.
Boston (A) 3, Richmond (PL) 1.
Philadelphia (A) 12, Hudson Mill 0.
St. Louis (A) 14, Nashville (SA) 7.
Syracuse (IL) 8, Little Rock (SA) 3.
Rochester (IL) 4, Augusta 1.
Baltimore (IL) 15, No. Carolina State 3.
Jacksonville 5, Toronto (IL) 4.

Today's Schedule

Brooklyn (N) vs. Washington (A).
St. Louis (A) vs. Memphis (SA).
Boston (A) vs. Holy Cross, at Worcester.
Cleveland (A) vs. New York (N).
New York (A) vs. Richmond (PL).
Philadelphia (A) vs. Danville.
Detroit (A) vs. Cincinnati (N).

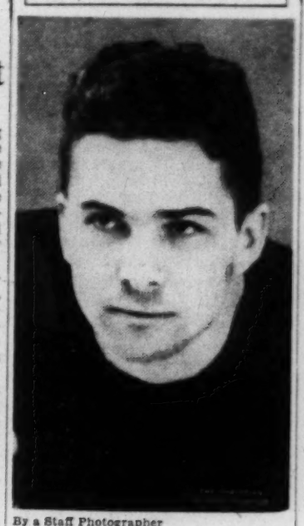
Springfield 8, Yale 2

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 9 (AP)—Springfield College defeated the Yale baseball team, 8 to 2, in the Elis' first game of the season. Davis, Springfield pitcher, held the Bulldogs to seven hits and also contributed to the winner's attack by driving in three runs. He had a triple and two singles in five trips to the plate. Larry Kelley, versatile first sacker for the Elis, garnered two singles and was the only Yale player who found Davis for more than one hit. The score:

Springfield	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	—8
Yale	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Davis and Tracy; Horton, Rankin, Walker and Bosworth.

Crimson Captain



By a Staff Photographer
George Ford

Ford Elected Captain

Harvard's hockey team next winter will take to the ice under the captaincy of George S. Ford '37, Belmont (Mass.) boy, who was elected to the honor today. Ford is 20 years of age, weighs 168 pounds and is 5ft. 11in. in height. He played center on the varsity sextet the last two years and halfback on the varsity football team. At Belmont he competed in football, hockey, baseball and track.

New England's Pro Golfers Meet Today

Resumé of the past and coming season activities along with a complete discussion of standardized teaching of golf will feature the annual meeting of the New England Professional Golfer's Association at the Somerset Hotel today. The general meeting came to order at 2:30 this afternoon and dinner will be held at 6:30 after which speeches will take place.

The session at the Somerset is in charge of Leslie Cottrell of Bear Hill and John Bernardi of Charles River.

An imposing list of after-dinner speakers include: Phil Hendrick of Winchester, an honorary member, who will act as toastmaster; Jacobus, E. C. Conlin, vice-president of the Golf Ball Manufacturers Association; Governor Curley, Francis Ouimet, Dick May, president of the N. E. P. G. A., and Howard Farrant, greenkeeper at The Country Club.

Athletes Should Show High Marks For Team Tryouts

Assurance that the semifinal Olympic track and field tryouts will be worth watching came in the announcement of William J. Bingham, American team manager, that only those who place first, second or third in the regional tryouts would be eligible.

The track committee also recommends that in order to save unnecessary expense for athletes, no athlete should be entered in the semifinals unless at some time during the 1936 season he has equalled or bettered the following standards:

100 meters	10.8
100 yards	9.8
200 meters	21.3
220 yards	21.3
400 meters	49.2
440 yards	49.2
800 meters	1.56
880 yards	1.56
1500 meters	4.00
One mile	4.20
5000 meters	15.20
Two miles	9.40.2
110 meter hurdles	15
120-yard hurdles	15
400 meter hurdles	55
440-yard hurdles	55
10,000 meters	32.00
Broad jump	24ft.
Pole vault	13ft. 6in.
Shot put	48ft.
Javelin	200ft.
High jump	6ft. 4in.
Hop, step and jump	47ft.
Discus	145ft.
Hammer	160ft.

Several meets and relay carnivals will be designated as regional tryouts, to give every athlete in the United States a fair opportunity to qualify for a semifinal meet. A. A. U. Association championships, intercollegiate championships and Y. M. C. A. championships should be designated as regional tryouts. For any information not covered in the above, athletes should consult the chairman in charge of the tryouts in their districts. The regional tryouts committee chairman are:

East Coast—William J. Bingham, Harvard Athletic Association, Cambridge, Mass. Central States—T. N. Metcalf, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. West Coast—Alfred R. Masters, Stanford University, Palo Alto, Calif. Southern States—Robert Fetzer, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Brown Elects Four Captains

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 9 (AP)—Four Brown varsity winter sports captains were elected yesterday as follows: Basketball—E. Kenneth Kennedy of Pawtucket, R. I.; hockey—Jackson H. Skillings of Newton Centre, Mass.; swimming—Monroe E. Hemmerdinger of New York City; fencing—Van Zandt Williams of East Providence, R. I. Kennedy is an all-New England center. Skillings is captain of this year's tennis team and is a star goaltender. Hemmerdinger is a leading freestyle swimmer who finished second in both the 50- and 100-yard events in the recent New England intercollegiates.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The Augusta National Golf Tournament

WELL the third annual Augusta National invitation golf tournament has come and gone, and it has left in its wake a number of interesting results. Played under very unsatisfactory conditions, it is little to be wondered at that the cards turned in were not so good as was to be expected from such a brilliant field of professional and amateur players as took part in the classic. It was, indeed, a fine testimonial to the splendid golf of Horton Smith, Harry Cooper and Gene Sarazen that they were able to break 290 for the 72 holes of medal play. And this applies especially to Smith and Sarazen, as they turned in cards of 140 and 144, respectively, for the final 36 holes, which were played under the worst of conditions. Then, too, some might say that the tournament could hardly be expected to be a big success, as it started Friday, the thirteenth.

Wide World
Harry Cooper

Smith, Cooper and Sarazen

There is no question but what three of the best players in the tournament finished one, two and three when Smith, Cooper and Sarazen brought up in that order. Of this trio, only one has won a national open championship; but the other two have shown the kind of golf that would have won more than one open had it come at the right time. Smith has, on more than one occasion, shown that he has championship class, and it will be surprising if he does not have an open to his credit before many more summers have passed. Cooper, also, has the golf which should give him an open title; but he, too, has not yet shown it when such a title was at stake. Sarazen put up a fine battle to duplicate his victory of last year, but the Joplin Ghost outplayed him four strokes over the last 36 holes, while "Light Horse" Harry managed to save enough of his brilliant 139 for the first 36 holes to force the Connecticut farmer to be content with third place. For Smith it was the second victory, as he won the event when it was first held in 1934.

Jones Falls by Wayside

The fact that Bobby Jones failed to be up among the winners came as a distinct disappointment and surprise. In practice rounds, the former amateur star had been turning in cards which made him one of the favorites, and while it was realized that practice rounds and tournament play are entirely different, it was thought that he was back on his old game. But even the great Jones could not keep up with those who have been taking part in tournament play right along, and it is very doubtful if Jones ever seriously presses the leading players in one of these tournaments, especially as he declares he will not enter other tournaments. Lawson Little Jr., the new businessman golfer, did very well in his first professional venture with an even 300.

* * *

Egan a Great Golfer

The late H. Chandler Egan was not only a great golfer, but he was one of the best at laying out a golf course. It was way back in 1904 and 1905 that he won the United States amateur title, and his ability to come back 30 years later and go to the third round of the United States amateur and play in a winning foursome in the Walker Cup matches of that year was considered little short of remarkable.

Amusements

BOSTON

OPENS NEXT SAT. EVE. 8:20
NIGHT OF JANUARY 16
Evgs., 55c-$2.75. Wed. Mat., 55c-$1.65
First Sat. Mat., April 18—55c-$2.20
SHUBERT—Seats Now

REPERTORY THEATRE
April 10-11—8:30 P. M.
New Dance League
RECITAL
Tickets now at Theatre 55c-$1.65 Jordan's Filene's
TWO DIFFERENT PROGRAMS

Where to Dine

NEW YORK, N. Y.

"Only One of Its Kind in the Bronx"
ISABELLA HENDERSON'S COLONIAL TEA ROOM
Dinner Sunday 12-9 Daily 5-8
Luncheon Daily 12-2:30 35c-50c
Afternoon Tea Daily 2:30-5 20c to 40c
2542 Grand Concourse, Bronx
Just North of Fordham Road

NORTH and SOUTH Can meet on common ground. Spoon Bread, Fried Chicken, New England Clam Chowder, Boston Baked Beans, and a host of other delicious dishes. Served Cafeteria Style with prices to suit any purse.
DIXIE KITCHEN
1 E. 48TH STREET, NEW YORK

PALMER'S OYSTER BAR —2 West 49th—
THE BEST OYSTER STEW IN NEW YORK
Pies and Hot Breads that make the meal a feast
When Shopping Between 34th and 60th Sts. Remember SUSAN PALMER'S NEW DINING LOUNGE 108 East 38th St.
Same refined service and food as the popular 2 West 49th Street.

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10 WEST 55TH STREET
Just off Fifth Avenue
The Smart Clientele, Deft Service and Delicious Food Attract
PENNYWISE NEW YORKERS

Maison A. De Winter
36 W. 48th St., nr. Radio City
Established 1908
One of the best French table d'hôtes in town.
Lunch, 65c. 85c. Dinner. $1 and $1.25. Also a la carte. Accommodations for parties. Open Sundays.

MELVILLE'S RESTAURANT
In the Stratford-Arms Hotel
115 WEST 70TH STREET
Delicious Home-Cooked Food Served in an Atmosphere of Quality and Refinement.
Dinner 50c up
No Liquor Served
Open Sundays 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Shay's Restaurant
39 West 46th Street Near Fifth Avenue
Featuring Luncheons from 30c
Complete Dinners from 60c
Southern Cooking
No Liquor Served

The Hearthstone
GARDEN GRILL
154 EAST 48TH STREET
Simple, Delicious Food
Carefully Prepared
OPEN EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

THE SANDWICH CABIN
LUNCHEON PLATES & SANDWICHES
61 GREENWICH ST.
HOME COOKING CLOSED SUNDAY

ROSETTA GORDON
48th St. and Lex. Ave.
Table d'Hote Luncheon 50c
Dinner 65c-85c
We Do Our Own Baking
Hot Breads a Specialty
Open Sunday, 5-8 p. m.

CANTERBURY FOOD
is prepared by capable American women cooks in the "Home-Cooked" way—appetizing and attractively served
REASONABLE PRICES
CANTERBURY LUNCH
8o Nassau St., Between John and Fulton
11.00 a. m. to 2.30 p. m.

MARY KIRBY'S
SOUTHERN CUISINE
116 WEST 72D STREET
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Luncheon 50c, Dinner 50c-75c
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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Above the Clouds

By Gunby Hadath

Mark Ashford, an American boy living in Saint-Nicholas-de-Véroce, in the French Alps, with the Le Fèvres, received a letter from his father, in the Balkans, when our story opened, with an inclosure to be delivered secretly to M. Philippe Reignier, in Geneva. On his way to fulfill the mission, his wallet with the letter disappeared and Mark discovered that M. Reignier had been missing from his home three days. Later, Mark got a description of two men who were implicated. Mark and Napoleon, a stray dog which had become attached to him, made friends with Papa Matelon, a traveling shoemaker, who told him that one of the men was de Brevent, who had a mineral water factory at Annecy. Loitering around de Brevent's home after dark, Mark was captured and thrown into an attic room with a man who turned out to be Reignier himself. He explained that Mark's father, a close friend of King Serge of Carpathia, had been using him to get messages to the French Government in an effort to defeat a plot to overthrow the king. De Brevent took the letter from Mark to prevent it from reaching Paris, he said, and would pass it on to the Baron von Heingsvitch, head of the anti-royalists, who was at Saint Gervais. Mark, with Napoleon's help, managed to escape and overtook Matelon, who obligingly headed his wagon for Saint Gervais.

Chapter Eight

IN A moment Mark rounded hotly upon a sudden impulse to "chuck it all" and return to Saint Nicolas.

"I'm bound to go to Saint Gervais," he told himself, "to discover whether the Baron is still there or whether he has done a bunk with my letter. If he's there, then he may not have acted upon it yet!"

Embittered by the realization that this catastrophe was all his own fault, his thoughts began to scourge him. Who did he think he was, to pit himself against de Brevent and Heignsvitch? He was cut to the quick for letting his father down by his carelessness.

"You're no match for those two," said the accusing voice.

"Who said that I was?" he retorted. "But I'll have a dashed good try, anyhow!"

That Queer Cortège

Across the plain of Sallanches advanced that queer cortège: the wizened-face shoemaker with an eye as bright as a bird's, the brooding boy, the ridiculous mongrel (utterly at peace with the world), the crazy, blue, hooded wagon, the iron-gray veteran. Soon it began to climb the high mountain road to Saint Gervais.

"And where now?" Matelon asked, as they came to the top, and he pointed to the clouds beginning to gather and descend like a blanket upon the plain they had traversed.

But they were in the sunshine. They were above the clouds.

"To your usual camping spot," Mark said.

So they jogged down the boulevard and past the hotels, and on to the meadow behind the gendarmerie, lying full in the lee of the lower slopes of Mont Blanc. Here, as he helped to unyoke Brother Pascalet, Mark looked up with a smile.

"I wonder if you could find me a slop suit?" he said. "Now don't get a shock—I am starting in as your apprentice."

Papa Matelon did get a shock. But he had just the things, taken, he admitted, for a bad debt.

A Subterfuge

"Yet what would'st thou as my apprentice, O infamous one! Is it that thou would'st get me into trouble with the police?"

And as he spoke he winked at an enormous gendarme who was watching them pleasantly, clad in breeches and shirt, having just been occupied in digging his cabbage patch.

"No, it isn't that I would get thee into trouble," laughed Mark, his heart warmed by old Matelon's "thou," truest token of comradeship. "But it is that I want your help badly," he added in a whisper.

"Eh, bien!" murmured Matelon, tossing the clothes to him.

But later, when the portable stove had been lighted and the rabbit for their supper simmered agreeably with plenty of the gendarme's onions and carrots, the old man bent searching gaze upon Mark and spoke out.

"Say now! Dost thou calculate, most idle apprentice, to go trapesing over Savoy in my beautiful wagon?"

"Gosh; I hope not!" laughed Mark.

"That is well. For one fears that Frére Pascalet might have had word there. Which remindeth me—hasn't thou fed and watered him yet?"

Mark nodded. "While you were skinning the rabbit," he said. "No, please, Papa Matelon, all I want of your wagon is to keep it here for a day or two as a sort of a base—a headquarters." His hand had stolen diffidently to his pocket. "I wonder if you'd—let me—rent it?" he stammered.

"Of that," replied Papa Matelon, "one might speak presently. But come now! The rabbit is ready. To supper, thou greedy one!"

An Industrious Apprentice

Talk about a crowded day, thought Mark, as he was sluicing the blue wagon's wheels after breakfast the next morning. Whether yesterday might have been said to have qualified for the expression or not, he never wished for one much more crowded. But what about today?

Well, today was the crux! Would it send him back to St. Nicholas with his tail, so to speak, between his legs, or would it bring him within reach of victory? *"Finis coronat opus,"* he observed to Frére Pascalet, who had ambled up to see that he was sluicing those wheels properly, and Brother Pascalet, though he hadn't much use for tag Latin, agreed, as he swished off some flies, that it certainly did.

Then, complete with Napoleon, a torn jacket, patched trousers, and a beret, Matelon's apprentice marched off on a visit to the post office, where he dispatched a telegram to Geneva, addressed to Monsieur Reignier in the rue Corlebet, inquiring merely whether he had returned, with the addition of the two words, "Yesterday's visitor," for the enlightenment of the manservant if Reignier were still missing.

Reply was prepaid to "Pascalet, Post Office, Saint-Gervais-les-bains," which was safer, Mark considered, than giving his own name, and a compliment to Brother Pascalet.

Mark Gets a Message

"I'll look in presently for the answer," he promised. What a lot depended upon that answer! A "Yes" would go to confirm his suspicions, namely that the time having come for de Brevent to get rid of his part of the job he could accordingly afford to let Reignier go.

Twice during the morning he hurried back to the post office, and twice he was received with a shake of the head. On the second occasion, as he was coming away, he began, for the first time, to lose heart. He felt a great need to be alone in order to think by himself, and so he wandered on, past the gendarmerie, and along the valley, dominated by snowy summits whose spires and pinnacles rose up and up like some city built in the skies.

He came to pastures, and orchards of apples and pears; he watched hay-makers busy at the foot of the mountain; he passed a torrent rushing along through its channel as though in haste to get down to the plains before winter imprisoned it.

"At last, Monsieur!" called the clerk when Mark appeared again at the post office.

Mark thanked the clerk and opened the telegram eagerly. Its single word, "No," told him clearly that de Brevent was not through with his share in the business yet.

He sprang into action at once.

Having taken a blank telegram from the rack, he hurried with it to the wagon where, seated upon his bunk, he pursed his lips thoughtfully for some moments before composing a message. Then he filled it out very legibly, and checked it back word by word, with his copy.

"Papa Matelon?"

"M'sieur?"

"Where did you put my own clothes? I want them again for a bit."

A Transformation

So it was not the young shoemaker in the patched garments who showed up once more in the Post Office, and who, after eyeing the clock which pointed to the tick of half-past four, presented another telegram to the clerk.

Nor was it Papa Matelon's industrious apprentice who came sauntering forth with a curious smile on his lips.

It was Mark, too, who, back at the wagon, borrowed a sack—"as big as you like, Papa Matelon. The bigger the better!"—and once more took the dusty road for the town. Then, rejoicing that he had enough money upon him, he dived into a shop.

When he came out his sack was bulging.

He bore it back; disposed of it under his bunk; changed his clothes again; added an apron; found a long strip of leather and a hammer, and, carrying these outside, sat down on the grass.

Positioned thus, with his legs crossed and his back resting against a wheel, the while he hammered at the curled leather, beating it straight, he could see everyone who passed to and fro on the road without attracting any suspicion to himself.

The gendarmes' chubby children collected to watch him.

It was after this admiring circle had been called in to bed that the industrious apprentice made his next move, for which he had deemed it wiser to wait until dusk, having, he felt, shown himself quite enough by daylight. "Say now, Papa Matelon," he inquired after supper, "you know Saint-Gervais well, what's the name of some tip-top hotel?"

Mark Takes a Trip

"And has't thou not slept soft enough in my beautiful wagon?"

"Indeed, yes," Mark replied, gently. "And I am not leaving it yet. I just want to trot to the town again. Tell me of a good one, please."

"One might name the Mont Joly Palace," said Matelon, mollified.

Mark's cautious steps, however, did not carry him to the Mont Joly. They took him instead to the Place d'Englise and the boulevard, then round by the Mairie, and back to the heart of the town. And the dusk took care that his loitering movements were hidden.

He was dawdling, but his eyes were at work, and at last they had their reward. A page boy, with a name in big letters on his cap, crossed the road and passed under a lamp.

The industrious apprentice hastened across and addressed this page boy. "Is the Baron von Heingsvitch staying at your place this season?"

"What! Him!" scoffed the page from the Mont Joly Palace. "That niggard Not this year, thank goodness!"

"Oh, I thought he was," Mark responded.

"Then you thought wrong," guffawed the page boy. "The Baron is at the Hotel Splendid this summer."

"And he's still there, is he? He hasn't gone yet, I mean?"

"With my own eyes I saw him barely 10 minutes ago."

"Are you sure?" Mark said, holding his breath.

"Sure as apples. There! you can see for yourself," breathed the boy, and he pointed to a gaunt man in evening dress who was approaching with a party of friends. "That's him! The one with the eyeglass. Now are you satisfied?"

Mark was more than satisfied. He went off rejoicing. He had learned all he wanted to know—and just what he wanted. He was patting himself on the back as he gained the gendarmerie and saw the stars coming out one by one to regard the blue wagon.

He might have seen more than that had his sight been long enough and strong enough to reach Annecy at that identical moment. He might, for instance, have seen a man in a big dark house on a hill poring over a telegram delivered that day, his eyes fixed on the place and time of its dispatch.

It had been sent from Saint-Gervais-les-bains at 4:33 p. m.

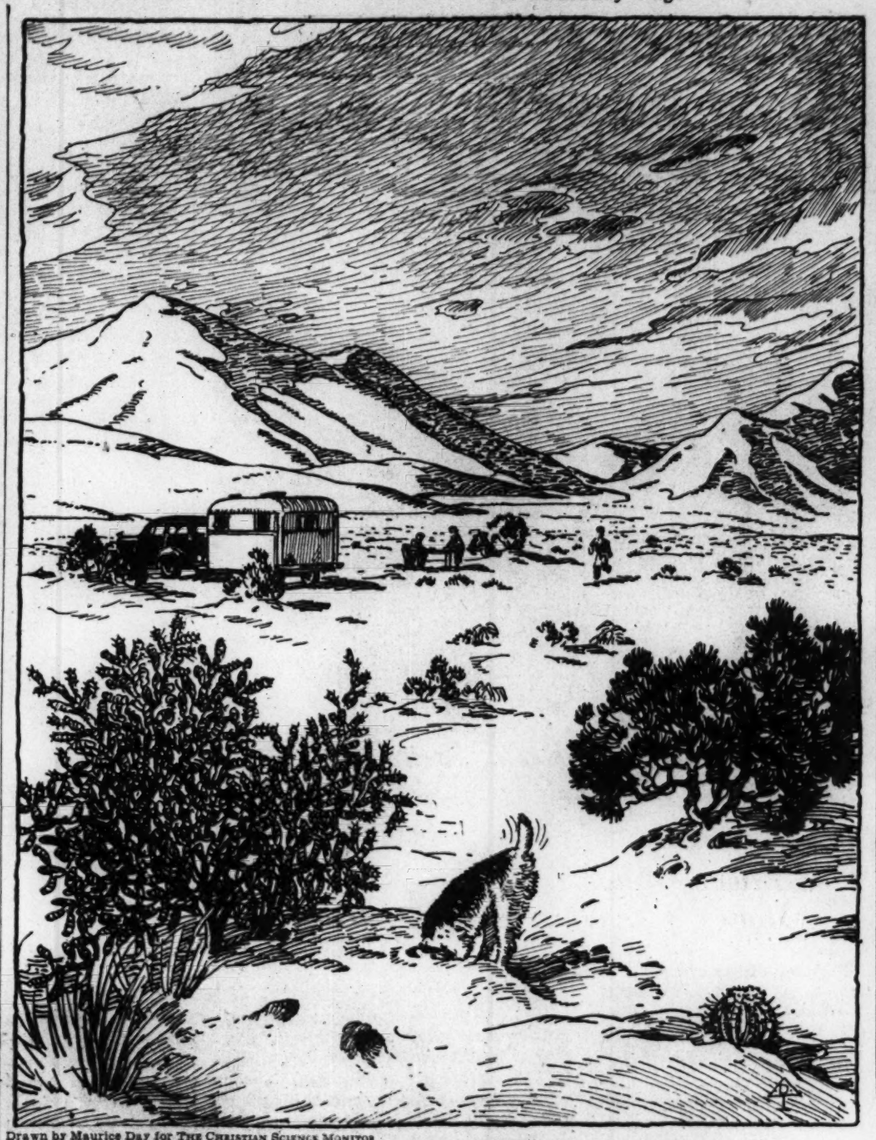
"One must start before daylight," said the man, smiling, and went up to bed.

An Identification

Mark went to bed, too, in his wagon under the stars. While he was sleeping, there returned to play round his mouth that same curious smile he had brought away from the post office. It was with him when he awoke, and still with him when the sun rose to flush the peaks of the mountains with soft, golden crimson, which lingered an instant and then as softly dissolved. The birds sang out. A fox barked once from the forest. At window after window of the gendarmerie the latticed shutters swung back to their catches on the wall.

Not long afterward a solitary figure turned into the road. It was that of a man in full climbing kit, with his coil of rope round his shoulders and ice ax in hand, who had alighted from a fast car a few minutes before. He was smiling, but his smile never reached to his eyes. Abreast of the gendarmerie he gave a sudden start, having marked a blue wagon encamped in the meadow beyond. He stood still for a moment and shot a vindictive glance at that wagon.

[To Be Continued Next Thursday]



Drawn by Maurice Day for The Christian Science Monitor

Bonnie Found the Sand in the New Mexico Desert Fine for Digging in

Bonnie Crosses a Continent

Chapter Five

A Desert Landscape

CROUCHING in the black night, under the ice-house platform, Bonnie felt very lonely, very lonely indeed. Would Jim and Carter miss her when they went to bed? How could they help it? They always romped with her just before they settled themselves in their trailer bunks. No sense in getting downhearted.

The hours dragged slowly, heavily past. Darkness flowed like ink into the corners of the icehouse. The sky and the countryside ran together, in one dark, shapeless mass.

Many motorcars passed the ice-house. None of them slowed their pace. For the first time Bonnie felt the indignity of the homeless creature, the tramp. She put up one paw and felt for her collar. That was enough, she consoled herself, to convinnce any intelligent passerby that she really belonged to a family and lived in a proper, respectable way.

Late Travelers

Suddenly the road seemed to roar in her ears, as a car came tearing towards her at a tremendous speed. It stopped when it reached the filling station, and within another minute Carter and Jim had jumped out and Bonnie was racing ecstatically towards them wagging her tail furiously.

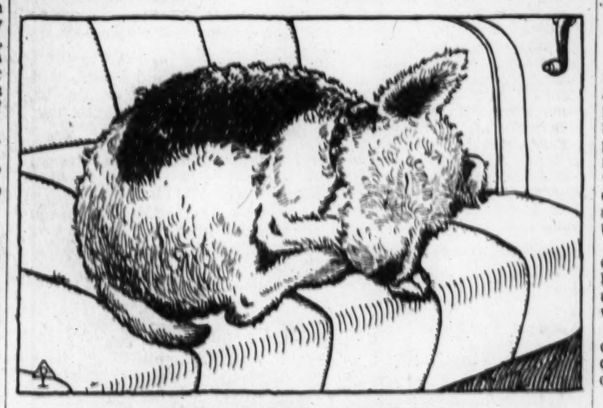
With gasps of relief and affectionate scolding, they soon had her in the car again, and in no time at all she lay sleeping peacefully, her head upon one of her front paws.

When Bonnie awoke, it was about the highest point of day. "This is New Mexico, Jim," she heard the Master saying, "it is often called the 'sunshine State'."

Bonnie Looks Out

Bonnie looked through the window and saw a landscape which was different from any she had ever seen before, very, very different from that of the Maine coast

The ground seemed to be covered mostly with soft, deep sand, out of which sprouted strange, prickly little trees, and the mountains in the distance looked rocky and hard to climb. Bonnie was sure the sand would be capital for digging and scratching in, and sat up, ready to jump out the moment the car stopped.



Bonnie Slept Peacefully on the Back Seat

[This illustrated tale of Bonnie's travels from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific is being published on this page in 10 installments, on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month.]

The High Aim of General Evangeline Booth

IN A letter to a friend, Gen. Evangeline Booth, head of the Salvation Army, has written of her greatest desire in the following words:

"My all absorbing thought and passion is to play my full part in every day which may remain to me in bringing the Kingdom of God into the hearts and lives of men."

From the Rhine To the Wigwam

THAT famous river, the Rhine, with which you had so much trouble in your geography days, is giving the diplomats plenty of "home work" these days, and Sisley Huddleston throws light on the problem in the leading article in this week's Monitor Magazine Section. Then comes some recreation in the nature of a baseball tale, "Batter Up, 1936!" And for flavor there's the piece about the Pacific Islands, in the colored middle pages.

Stepping along into next week's Magazine Section, we find ourselves first in the Eastern Mediterranean, studying the air and naval elements which affect the balance of power; then we meet Gov. Alf Landon of Kansas, discussed as a possible candidate for President of the United States; and finally are entertained by Ta-de-win, a daughter of the Omahas, who tells us about Indian music. In between are several other worthwhile articles.

Making Friends Through Correspondence

Missoula, Montana

Dear Editor:

I am interested in music, especially the piano. It is a most fascinating study when approached correctly and affords inestimable enjoyment. I would like to correspond with some one interested in music (of any kind) who can either play or is merely studying.

I am also rather interested in movies. I attend quite a few and I'm anxious to learn more about them.

I am thirteen years of age, in the eighth grade, and have ambitions concerning certain summer sports. I live in a country which is of rough terrain and where winter sports may be participated in to a large extent.

The scenery is some of the most beautiful in the world around here; Glacier National Park, which is very mountainous and just what the name implies, is close to us. A letter from anyone interested in any of these things would be enjoyed. I would also like to have it from somebody in France, England, or South Africa.

John D. L.

Longmont, Colorado

Dear Editor:

I live near Rocky Mountain National Park and we camp there every summer. I am a Boy Scout and am thirteen years old.

I wish some boys would write to me also. I would exchange stamps and airplane models.

Stephen O. H.

Our Mail Bag

The following would like to make friends through correspondence with young people in any part of the world. (It is our custom for girls to write to girls and boys to boys.)

We cannot publish the same name in our list oftener than once in two years.

Girls

Josephine Z. (11), Des Moines, Iowa. Would like to hear from girls in foreign countries. Interested in ice skating, skiing, swimming and piano.

Sally W. (11), Hollywood, California. Would like to hear from girls in foreign countries.

Barbara C. D. (11), Sunnydale, Kentucky. Would like to correspond with girls in Hawaii, South America, Egypt and Switzerland. Interested in outdoor sports.

Doreen E. (11), Lancashire, England. Interested in birds, trees, flowers, sports and animals.

Gloria Ann A. (11), Wilmette, Illinois. Would like to correspond with girls in Italy, France, or Greece. Interested in animals, especially cats, and art.

Frankie C. (12), McCredie Springs, Oregon. Likes skating, bicycling, swimming, flowers, reading and photography.

Alma Ruth H., (12), Aquilla, Texas. Would like to hear from girls in China and France, especially. Interested in books.

Marjorie P. (13), Chicago, Illinois. Interested in music and sports, especially.

Jean R. (13), Mohawk, New York. Would like to hear from girls in United States, Alaska and any foreign country. Interested in sports, books, films and music.

Louise B. (14), Glendora, California. Interested in horseback riding.

Barbara C. (13), Haiti, West Indies. Interested in swimming, pets and foreign languages.

Esther A. (13), West Haven, Connecticut. Would like to correspond with girls in foreign countries, particularly England; also Hollywood, Calif. Interested in radio and movie stars.

Boys

James M (11), Chicago, Illinois. Would like to hear from boys in the Hawaiian Islands.

George B. K. (11), Fairhope, Alabama. Would like to hear from boys in Greece. Interested in swimming, boating, folk dancing and arts and crafts.

Hollis H. (12), Aquilla, Texas. Would like to get letters from New York, Baghdad and other foreign countries. Has a pony, two dogs and cats.

Joseph W. M. (13), Aquilla, Texas. Would like to hear from Switzerland.

Edwin G. (14), Surrey, England. Would like to hear from boys in America interested in sports.

Erwin M (14), Lagan, Germany. Would like to correspond with boys in the United States.

R. H (15) Lagan, Germany. Would like to correspond with an English boy.

Thomas G. (15), Haddonfield, New Jersey. Would like to hear from any British colonies. Interested in exchanging stamps, sports and traveling.

Warren A. (15), St. Petersburg, Florida. Would like to hear from foreign countries. Interested in natural history and in collecting pteridophyta.

Opportunities in Music

MANY people have feared that with the introduction of mechanical music into the home and in public places music as a career would be overshadowed. This has not proven to be so. Today, I believe, the talented person who has the ability to work hard and can devote the years needed to acquire a musical education will still find a rainbow at the end of his endeavor.

If one has a voice that promises well or if musical instruments attract one to try one's skill in learning to play, it is wise to begin at once to make a serious study of some form of music.

Practice the song you are to have a part in for the exercises in school just as earnestly as though you were preparing to step on to the stage to try out for the opera. Do not be content with mediocre work even though the theme be simple.

Always appreciate a chance of a stage performance even among amateurs. Not a little of the success of many singers is found in their gracious manner and their ease of public appearance. Join with school groups in chorus singing or in orchestra practice taking any chance to get in so that you can show by study, hard work and patience what you are willing to do to gain your goal.

A Musical Background

Read widely about music and musicians. Acquaint yourself with the great composers through their lives as well as their works in order that you may build up a suitable musical background. You will want to talk about music intelligently as well as play or sing. Make your recreation expenditures work to good advantage. It is better to miss many ordinary things than to pass up a performance by a real artist.

There are many ways in which an amateur may gain a footing. A student who is willing to help out on rehearsals or special days or for minor parts may be started on his way.

A girl who was ambitious and still in high school supervised small children's practice hours and thus earned the money for her own private lessons. Another student hustled around in his leisure and got engagements for the boys' orchestra in school for concerts at a summer swimming pool. The money that was his share all went to pay for lessons on his violin.

Study Well and Be Confident

The radio today has opened up a field for all kinds of musical artists. Amateur tryouts are giving young people a great chance. Commercial firms are eager to sign up with people who have worked out some newly attractive musical idea that will hold an unseen audience. Wherever people are gathered together in social groups, music leads in entertainment.

But the student who hopes to become an entertainer must first study hard, must give hours to practice and be confident the result will be well worth the effort.

The best in musical education is costly, but I know more young students in music who are earning part of their way than in any other line

MARGARET CONN RHOADS

[These articles, giving helpful hints as to how girls and boys may begin to fit themselves for their future work even before they leave high school, are being published on this page on the second and fourth Thursdays each month.]

CAMPS FOR BOYS

Camp Black-Foxe

On the shore of Lake Huntington in the High Sierras. Trail Riding. Pack trips into the "big back country." Swimming, Canoeing, Sailing, Fishing, Boxing, Archery. All under expert direction. Excellent food. Same high standards that are a part of every Black-Foxe activity. Could anything be finer? Address Camp Director, Black-Foxe Military Institute, 837 North Wilcox Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif., for folder.

LEELANAU FOR BOYS

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Leelanau has advertised for 14 years in The Christian Science Monitor. Booklet.

William Beals, Director
Box 40, Glen Arbor, Mich.

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A real camp for real boys, emphasizing moral and spiritual values. Competent counselors. A happy atmosphere. All sports—tennis, golf, canoeing, swimming, archery, etc. Good food.
J. ELWOOD CALHOUN, Director
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Heart of the Blue Ridge; superior leadership and program; 38 buildings and most modern equipment. Large lake and fleet of canoes, cowboats and sailboats. Junior Camp 8-12; Seniors 12-16. For 18 years patronized by Monitor readers. Free Booklet. Reese Combs, Director, P. O. Box 196, Coconut Grove, Fla. James A. Caldwell, Asso., 2319 Salutaris, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Big Bear Boys' Camp

Big Bear Lake, PINE KNOT, Calif. Fourteenth Season—Limited to 60 boys; 6 to 16. Counselor to every 7 boys. Private Swimming Pool, instruction in horseback riding, all land and water sports. Fresh fruit, vegetables, milk daily. FRED M. and ETHEL W. JOHNSON, Directors. Also TAMARACK LODGE for Girls, a sister CAMP, one mile. MRS. SOPHIE SARKIS, Director. Write for either Booklet, 1515 Campus Rd., Los Angeles, Calif. ATwater 2787.

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BOYS: Cubs—7 thru 9 years
Pack—10 thru 14 years
TUITION $560

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REFLECTION OF PERFECTION IS OUR AIM
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Experienced counsellors. All camp activities, including swimming, riding, hiking, also dancing, dramatics, nature study, etc. Unusual attention given to care of children. Stepping Stones Monitor advertiser only. Bulletin gladly furnished. Edith L. Capen, No. Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scit. 917.

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on Sebago Lake in Maine. Girls 6-18. Screened cabins, modern equipment. Ideal swimming sandy beach. ONE HOUR HORSEBACK DAILY. Experienced counselors. Tel. Skidmore 4-2320. Miss L. E. Vest, 8819 Canarsie Lane, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Salt water beach, 100 acres of pines. Rustic, well-equipped buildings. Four age groups. Swimming, sailing, canoeing, riding, Dancing, dramatics, sketching. Craft shop. Course in Counselorship. French conversation. Tutoring if desired. Nearby Guest Building for Adults. *Write for booklet.*
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Orr's Island, Maine. On the wooded Maine Coast in lovely Casco Bay. Sailing, Horsemanship, Deep-Sea Fishing, Aquaplaning. Mature Counsellors. Modern Sanitation. Showers. Excellent Food.
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Outstanding camp for girls, on large private lake. Superior equipment on land and water. Well-balanced recreational program. Experienced counselors. Seniors, 14-19; Inter., 10-13; Juniors, 7-9. Riding in fee. Counselor course. Catalog.
ERNST HERMANN, Director
Everett Street, Cambridge, Mass.

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The Horseback Camps for Girls, Roxbury, Vt. Junior Middler and Senior Divisions. Campers ride every pleasant weekday. Teela-Wooket is proud that her campers are finished horsewomen, expert swimmers, excellent tennis players, good golfers, marksmen and archers, and best of all, splendid, wholesome girls. The atmosphere is one that appeals to readers of the Monitor. Ask for booklet. Mention the Monitor. Directors,
Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Roys, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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Appropriate Settings

MANY a historical event has been misplaced. The Ten Lost Books of the historian Livy, for example—for a book, considering its potential influence upon the lives of men, may well be called an event—come into that category. No one knows where they are. They have vanished. So, for the most part, have the works of the Greek poetess, Sappho.

And events can be not only misplaced, but mis-placed. They can happen in the wrong setting. They can take place in a landscape not properly attuned to their mood. The traveler to whom history—or a guidebook—is not entirely a closed volume can find few more fascinating pastimes than determining whether the places he visits are really aesthetically entitled to the happenings, great or small, that have made them famous.

* * *

MANY SUCH PLACES are not, of course, entitled to these events even on the prosaic basis of mere factual accuracy. Hastings has no claim on the Battle of Hastings which has made its name one of the most celebrated in the world, for the battle did not take place there, but was fought seven miles away. In fact, the spot where King Harold fell is marked by an altar, and that altar is in the Abbey of Battle. Waterloo, too, happened, not at Waterloo, but close to a neighboring village called Braine l'Alleud. Nor is the aspect of Braine l'Alleud itself convincing. I have walked over the battlefield, and had the greatest difficulty in realizing that anything so tremendous happened there. It is approached by a fussy little steam tram, one of those peculiarly Belgian (and convenient) compromises between a railway and a motor bus. The levels have been considerably altered since 1815, chiefly, I understand, because the Belgian Government scooped out huge quantities of earth in order to erect that colossal pyramid which is surmounted by a statue of the British Lion which commemorates the achievement of Wellington and Blucher. The farmhouse of La Haye Sainte remains, dazzlingly whitewashed, to stimulate the imagination, but the center of the field, over which Napoleon's cavalry thundered in their last futile effort, is occupied by a modern café. From thence to the tiny village station one walks through acres of bending corn which, on the summer afternoon that I chose to traverse the ground, was loud with the noise of crickets. Nothing could be less suggestive of the pounding of hooves and of the splendor of the Old Guard. It is all quiet, rural, sunny, redolent of the peaceful arts of agriculture and tillage. If only the world would forget its quarrels as completely as Braine l'Alleud has forgotten Waterloo.

Other events have been better suited to their milieu. For example, most of the things that have happened in Westminster Hall. There Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, stood his trial and for many days repulsed, with every circumstance of courage and resource, the attacks of the Cromwellian lawyers. It was here that English monarchy itself was arraigned, in the person of Charles I, and that British Imperialism was called to account, in the person of Warren Hastings. This hall has resounded with the fervent eloquence of Burke and Sheridan. It has housed many an event of majesty and grandeur, and housed them worthily. Its great size, its noble emptiness, and its superb roof are a fitting setting for the immense undertakings of which it has been the witness.

But one cannot fairly summon it into court to counterbalance the strange incongruity between, for example, Braine l'Alleud and the historic Waterloo. The events and the setting fit as the key fits the lock for which it was made. Westminster Hall was made for great events, deliberately designed for that purpose, and that purpose it fulfills. From the moment that its first stone was laid, it was prosaically inevitable that events of a certain solemnity and magnitude should happen between its walls. What we are looking for, rather, is some landscape that we can picture waiting through the centuries for the event that should perfectly express it, and not knowing whether it would ever come.

* * *

IT IS EASIER to find such landscapes in fiction than in fact. In *Rogue Herries*, in *Judith Paris*, and in *The Fortress*, Mr. Hugh Walpole has provided just the rough, open-air, boisterous excitements that the hills and waters of the Lake District demand; and the cold, awed loneliness of Stonehenge is exactly caught in the night which Hardy's *Tess of the D'Urbervilles* spent among the huge trilithons on Salisbury Plain. Such a thing, by the way, could not happen nowadays. Not long ago I found myself in Amesbury, when it was growing dusk, and I decided to stay until the next morning. The idea occurred to me that it would be impressive to see Stonehenge by moonlight, and I drove out to the point on the main road opposite the great stones. There I had to stop, for the Home Office or the Society for the Protection of Ancient Monuments, or the National Trust, or some other similarly excellent organization has erected a barricade of barbed wire which is closed during the night hours. No one can wander at night time among the stones, as forty years ago Hardy imagined Tess doing. Perhaps the authorities want to make sure that a passing motorist will not run off with one of the stones in his pocket when the official guide is not on duty.

One can wear out many tires, and exhaust innumerable supplies of petrol, before encountering in actual travel quite so perfect a marriage between scenery and event as Hardy's Stonehenge episode. I have never been further into East Anglia than Cambridge; and, for all I know, Constable's country may bristle with them, but I have been all over Yorkshire several times, and I can remember none there. Nor in North Wales, either, nor yet in Sussex and Devonshire, which are counties that I have crossed backwards and forwards, and up and down, on many occasions; nor even in Derbyshire, with which I ought to be closely acquainted, since it was within a stone's throw of its northern boundary that I was born. In Scotland, at Glencoe, however, you come upon the precise thing.

* * *

IT ALL HAPPENED so long ago, and has been followed by so firm a friendship between England and Scotland, that what happened to the MacDonalds on that winter's night in 1692 can now be recalled without bitterness. Right up the heart of this gateway to the western Highlands there has recently been driven a magnificent road, otherwise the scene remains much as it must have looked two and a half centuries ago. The mountains, black and savage, still fiercely gaze down upon the narrow valley. After rain, the mountain torrents follow the same courses down their sides, and the solitude, except in the height of summer, when all England seems to go touring northward, is still undisturbed. It is a setting, remote, dark, threatening, illumined with a lonely grandeur, that seems perfectly attuned to perhaps the only scene in British history that is invested with some of the grimness of ancient Greek tragedy. The road that now pierces it, cleaving it asunder like a ray of sunshine bursting through the clouds, is symbolic of the rolling away of its dark memories in the bright light of English and Scottish friendship.

DUDLEY MEADS MACKEE

Woman in the Wind

Climbing the hill—her face thrust to the weather,
Her skirts sucked downward in the force of wind,
She breasts the hilltop where the knee-deep heather
Flows like a tide; and where the fog has thinned
She stands, a gray gull poised against the light,
Upon the stone crest where the rime is white.
And as the sea-bird's wings spread flat in feather,
Her arms are lifted upward in delight.
Skirted in mist she stands—wind through her hair,
And cool along her side, the flow of air.

RUTH LOIS SIMMONS

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"MOTIF NO. 1," *by J. Eliot Enncking*

THE studio windows of J. Eliot Enneking face that much-painted subject, "Motif No. 1," in Rockport, Massachusetts.

There seems to be no question in the minds of many artists who summer at this picturesque town that "Motif No. 1," so-called, is not only a popular subject to paint, but is also one of the best sellers.

The subject has picture appeal and there is hardly an exhibition held either in the summer or winter months that "Motif No. 1" is not hung on the gallery walls. This quaint old fish house has withstood many storms; but the elements seem not to disturb it in the least, and it is always ready to pose for the artists when they arrive at Cape Ann.

Mr. Enneking received his art education from his father and at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. He is a member of the Boston Art Club, The Copley Society of Boston, Salmagundi Club of New York, The North Shore Arts Association of Gloucester, The Gloucester Society of Artists, and the Rockport Art Association.

Bird of the Waterfall

THE water ousel, in his rocky home amid foaming waters, seldom sees a gun, and of all the singers I like him the best. He is a plainly dressed little bird, about the size of a robin, with short, crisp, but rather broad wings, and a tail of moderate length, slanted up, giving him, with his nodding, bobbing manners, a wrennish look. He is usually seen fluttering about in the spray of falls and the rapid cascading portions of the main branches of the rivers. These are his favorite haunts; but he is often seen also on comparatively level reaches and occasionally on the shores of mountain lakes, especially at the beginning of winter, when heavy snowfalls have blurred the streams with sludge. Though not a waterbird in structure, he gets his living in the water, and is never seen away from the immediate margin of streams. He dives fearlessly into rough, boiling eddies and rapids to feed at the bottom, flying under water seemingly as easily as in the air. Sometimes he wades in shallow places, thrusting his head under from time to time in a nodding, frisky way that is sure to attract attention. His flight is a solid whir of wing-beats like that of a partridge, and in going from place to place along his favorite string of rapids he follows the windings of the stream, and usually alights on some rock or snag on the bank or out in the current, or rarely on the dry limb of an overhanging tree, perching like a tree bird when it suits his convenience. He has the oddest, neatest manners imaginable, and all his gestures as he flits about in the wild, dashing waters bespeak the utmost cheerfulness and confidence. He sings both winter and summer, in all sorts of weather,—a sweet, fluty melody, rather low, and much less keen and accentuated than from the brisk vigor of his movements one would be led to expect.

How romantic and beautiful is the life of this brave little singer on the wild mountain streams, building his round, bossy nest of moss by the side of a rapid or fall, where it is sprinkled and kept fresh and green by the spray! No wonder he sings well, since all the air about him is music; every breath he draws is part of a song, and he gets his first music lessons before he is born; for the eggs vibrate in time with the tones of the waterfalls. Bird and stream are inseparable, songful and wild, gentle and strong,—the bird ever in danger in the midst of the stream's mad whirlpools, yet seemingly immortal. And so I might go on, writing words, words, words; but to what purpose? Go see him and love him, and through him as through a window look into Nature's warm heart.—From "Our National Parks," by JOHN MUIR.

Evocation

Roots will possess the world and push aside
The firm foundations that we proudly lay;
Patiently grass will come again to hide
Our straightest furrows in its wonted way.
Under the rain, under the arrowy sun,
Stirs the old sleeper who has dreamed too long;
A myriad brooks will jubilantly run;
Strong is the plow, but earth is yet more strong.

And even we who walk a city street
May know the wonder of this waking thing.
Our heartbeat answering to its mightier beat,
Our spirit ready for the quickening.
Strange how a single mustard seed can hold
Promise of upland meadows bright with gold!

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS

Oil for "the lamp of your life"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN a child, the writer lived in a small town. One of her daily duties was to clean and replenish the oil lamps commonly in use at that time. There were varied types—the student lamp for reading, the great hanging lamp over the dining table, the reflector for the kitchen, and tiny ones for the night. Because the family was large, and light was required in many rooms, many lamps had to be kept trimmed and bright, and a careful mother expected thoroughness and thoughtful attention to detail. In spite of the exacting nature of the work, however, the writer always felt a glow of inner satisfaction when at night the lamps were lighted and she saw the flame straight and true across a trim wick, and the light shining cheeringly through a sparkling glass chimney.

Years later, when the writer became a student of Christian Science, she drew helpful lessons from that early experience. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of this practical religion, in a letter to a branch Church of Christ, Scientist, said, "May mercy and truth go before you: may the lamp of your life continually be full of oil" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 151). In her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 592), is this definition: "OIL. Consecration; charity; gentleness; prayer; heavenly inspiration." With the lamp of our life continually filled with such oil, our good works would give glory to God.

This is the demonstrable doctrine of Christian Science: that man, as the image and likeness of God, ever possesses and reflects the divine qualities of mercy, goodness, truth. Each of God's children has his rightful and distinct place in His kingdom, with individual opportunity, abundance of talent, efficiency, and grace. Christian Science teaches the prayer of affirmation, the prayer of confidence, the prayer of understanding of God's ever-presence and allness. We must cast out the darkness of superstition, false beliefs in matter and material laws, and become gloriously aware of spiritual selfhood. Then our consciousness will be filled with spiritual, Godlike qualities, glowing with joy, humility, spiritual authority, and love.

As we endeavor to make practical this definition of oil, we find that consecration holds within itself diligence, constancy, and unswerving sincerity of purpose. Faltering, intermittent attempts to be or do good, spasmodic or hesitating efforts toward right thinking are not satisfying. The practice of true thinking requires regularity and constancy, devotion and enthusiasm. Charity, or love, walks hand in hand with the obedience which includes promptness, alertness, attention, good humor, and willingness to serve; it implies repentance accompanied by reformation. Gentleness is closely associated with kindness, docility, nobility; and true greatness is gentle. It is a persuasive, rather than a belligerent factor, and allays strife. Daily living affords the opportunity to practice the love which true prayer affirms, for, to be wholly effective, prayer must be accompanied by constructive action. Prayer brings to one that heavenly inspiration which illumines the path of life with love.

Realizing the present worth of these spiritual qualities, we find, sometimes to our surprise, that they cannot be hoarded, but must be shared. In the familiar story of the widow who appealed to Elisha, when the creditor was about to take her two sons to be bondmen, it is interesting to note that the prophet turned her attention to that which she already possessed—"a pot of oil" (II Kings 4:2-7). He bade her borrow "empty vessels." She was not to ask for oil, but for empty vessels, "not a few," and she herself was to fill them to the brim from the supply which she was to prove unlimited. Quietly, unostentatiously, behind closed doors, the record tells us, "she poured out."

In times of discouragement, grief, lack, shall we not close the door on the nagging, unreal arguments, and go forth to pour into some empty, cheerless, lonely hour in a neighbor's routine, the riches of understanding, compassion, forgiveness, and love? There are many empty moments in human experience which we may fill with the realization of the truth of being. Recompense to exceed the immediate need is made manifest as we unselfishly turn the oil of joy and gratitude into seemingly dark, barren, dreary thoughts in our daily contacts in business and at home.

The wise Christian turns consciously, constantly, to the source of all good for strength, health, happiness. He keeps close to God, continually declaring the real selfhood which radiates steadily the glory of infinite Love. At times when like the foolish virgins we forget to equip our thoughts and be ready, let us not relax into self-condemnation, but humbly, meekly, grow into obedience, industry, alertness to duty resolving each day to keep the lamp of life continually filled with the oil of "consecration; charity; gentleness; prayer; heavenly inspiration."

As we abide in the Christ, Truth, the reward is sure. "Unto the Son he saith," as it is stated in the epistle to the Hebrews (1:8, 9), "Thou hast loved righteousness, and hated iniquity; therefore God, even thy God, hath anointed thee with the oil of gladness above thy fellows."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian.)

Olje til "livets lampe"

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

SOM barn bodde den som skriver dette, i en liten by. En av hennes daglige plikter var å rense og fylle de dengang så almindelige oljelamper. Det fantes forskjellige typer—studie- eller leselampen, den store hengelampen over spisebordet, kjøkkenlampen og de bitte små nattlamper. Da familien var stor og det trengtes lys i mange værelser, var det mange lamper å stelle og pusse, og en omhyggelig mor ventet grundighet og omtanke i de minste enkeltheter. Til tross for at det krevde hårdt arbeide, følte imidlertid nedskriveren herav alltid en sterk indre tilfredsstillelse om aftenen når lampene var tendt og hun så en klar flamme stige rett op fra en veistelt veke og kaste sitt vennlige lys ut i rummet gjennem et skinnende rent lampeglass.

Da hun flere år senere begynte å studere Kristen Videnskap, tenkte hun ofte tilbake på denne barneårenes erfaring og fant den meget lærerik. Mary Baker Eddy, opdageren og grunnleggeren av denne praktiske religion, skrev i et brev til en Kristen Videnskaps grenkirke: "Måtte barmhjertighet og sannhet gå foran eder; måtte eders live lampe til alle tider være full av olje" (*Miscellaneous Writings*, s. 151). I hennes lærebok *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (s. 592) finner vi følgende definisjon: "OLJE. Helliggelse; barmhjertighet; mildhet; bønn; himmelsk inspirasjon." Hvis vårt livs lampe til alle tider var fylt med sådan olje, vilde våre gode gjerninger forherlige Gud.

Dette er Kristen Videnskaps bevisligе lære: at mennesket som Guds billede og lignelse til enhver tid besidder og gjenspeiler disse guddommelige egenskaper: barmhjertighet, godhet, sannhet. Ethvert av Guds barn har sin rettmessige og bestemte plass i Hans rike, med sine individuelle muligheter, med en rikdom av evner, arbeidskraft og nåde. Kristen Videnskap lærer oss den bekreftende bønn, tillitsfullhetens bønn, den bønn som innebærer forståelsen av Guds stetsenærværelse og allhet. Vi må drive ut overtroens mørke, falske tro på materie og materielle lover, og frydefullt bli oss bevisst vårt åndelige jeg. Da vil vår bevissthet fylles med åndelige, guddommelige egenskaper og utstråle glede, ydmykhet, åndelig autoritet og kjærlighet.

Når vi bestreber oss for å gjøre praktisk bruk av denne definisjon av olje, finner vi at helliggelse innebærer et krav om at vi skal være flittige, standhaftige og urokkelig holde fast ved vårt forsett. Famlende, leilighetsvise forsøk på å være god eller å gjøre det som er godt, rykkevise eller nølende anstrengelser for å tenke riktig, bringer ikke tilfredsstillende resultater. Gjennemførelsen av riktig tenkning krever regelmessighet og stadighet, hengivelse og begeistring. Barmhjertighet eller kjærlighet går hånd i hånd med den lydighet som innbefatter raskhet, årvåkenhet, opmerksomhet, godt humør og villighet til å tjene; den innesluttet i sig anger ledsaget av forbedring. Mildhet er nøie knyttet til vennlighet, følelighet, edelmodighet og følger med sann storhet. Den er en overtalende istedenfor en krigersk faktor og demper strid. Det daglige liv gir oss anledning til å gjøre praktisk bruk av den kjærlighet som den sanne bønn gjør gjeldende, for bønn må ledsages av konstruktiv virksomhet hvis den skal være helt ut effektiv. Bønn bringer oss den himmelske inspirasjon som oplyser livets sti med kjærlighet.

Når vi helt forstår hvilken verdi disse åndelige egenskaper har her og nu, finner vi, undertiden til vår forbauselse, at de ikke kan opsamles, men må deles med andre. I den velkjente beretning om enken som søkte hjelp hos Elisa da hennes kreditor kom og vilde ta begge hennes sønner til træler, er det av interesse å merke sig at profeten henledet hennes opmerksomhet på det hun allerede eide—"en krukke med salve-olje" (Annen Kongebok 4:2-7). Han bød henne låne "nogen tomme kar". Hun skulde ikke be om olje, men om tomme kar, "ikke for få", og hun selv skulde fylle dem til randen av sitt forråd som hun skulde få se var ubegrenset. Og beretningen forteller oss hvorledes "hun helte i", rolig, uten å vekke opsikt, bak lukkede dører.

Skal vi ikke i motløshetens, sorgens og nødens tider lukke døren for de forstyrrende, uvirkelige argumenter, og bestrebe oss for å fylle en tom, gledeløs, ensom time i vår nestes daglige strev med forståelsens, barmhjertighetens, tilgivelsens og kjærlighetens rikdommer? Det er mange tomme øieblikk i menneskenes liv og virke som vi kan fylle med erkjennelsen av tilværelsens sannhet. Det vil vise sig at vi får igjen mere enn det vi for nærværende trenger, når vi under vårt daglige samkvem med andre i forretningslivet og hjemme uselvisk fyller gledens og takknemlighetens olje i tilsyneladende mørke, golde, triste tanker.

Den vise kristne vender sig bevisst og stadig til kilden til alt godt for å finne styrke, sundhet og lykke. Han holder sig nær til Gud, og fremholder uophørlig det virkelige selv som til stadighet utstråler den uendelige Kjærlighets herlighet. Når vi til sine tider likesom de dårlige jomfruer glemmer å passe våre tanker og stå beredt, la oss da ikke slappe av og synke ned i selvfordømmelse, men ydmykt og saktmodig vokse i lydighet, flid og plikttroskap og hver dag beslutte oss til stadig å holde livets lampe fylt med sådan olje som "helligelse; barmhjertighet; mildhet; bønn; himmelsk inspirasjon."

Når vi forblir i Kristus, Sannheten, er vår belønning sikker. "Om Sønnen sier han" som det står i Brevet til hebreerne (1:8, 9): "Du elsket rettferd og hatet urett; derfor har Gud, din Gud salvet dig med gledens olje fremfor dine medbrødre."

Quotations med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litterære skatt er norsk som finnes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

April Color

EACH April I go on a pilgrimage to the nursery. I think I shall always go, even after the last square foot of my garden overflows with shrubs and trees. I would not miss the beauty of young orchards flushed with sap.

In the first warm days of April, when the twigs begin to brighten on my apple tree and birch, I set out for the nursery. I must not delay, lest the clear color of the branches be clouded by a mist of swelling buds. When I come to the field of saplings, I walk slowly along the path that runs at right angles to the long rows. The heads of the trees are almost on a level with my eye, and I sight along the line to see the color of the branches deepened, as it is, through the multiplying of one tree by the next. Each row is a definite line of color in the striped fabric of the field.

In pattern the field is a Roman scarf, though not in brilliance; for, except in a row of red-barked dogwoods, the colors are soft like the tones of a Cashmere shawl. There are the stripes of sepia-brown of the cut-leaved birch trees. The laurel-leaved willows make a line of Lincoln-green. The *prunus* trees are red-mahogany with the sheen of satin; the mountain ash trees are green that tones to bronze. The poplars are gray-green, lightly silvered, and the gray of the elms is luminous like an after-the-storm haze. Oaks, box elders, hard maples, and ash trees show distinctions in grays and greens, purples and browns, too subtle for words to express, though not for eyes to see.

I gaze longest at a line of golden willows next a band of misty lavender, made by silver maple trees. I leave the field reluctantly; but, once I am on my homeward way, I quicken my pace. Perhaps I feel a challenge to my perceptions, as I go back to look at color in my single oak tree and birch.

E. L. N.

Larks

What voice of gladness, hark!
In heaven is ringing?
From the sad fields the lark
Is upward winging.

High through the mournful mist that blots our day
Their songs betray them soaring in the grey.
See them! Nay, they
In sunlight swim; above the furthest stain
Of cloud attain; their hearts in music rain
Upon the plain.

Sweet birds, far out of sight
Your songs of pleasure
Dome us with joy as bright
As heaven's best azure.

—ROBERT BRIDGES, in "Poetical Works." (New York: Oxford University Press.)

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by
Mary Baker Eddy

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Mayors Ask $3,200,000 For Age Aid

Boston Today

Mayors Seek Age Relief Funds

Asserting that many indigent Massachusetts aged are not receiving sufficient assistance allotments, a group of mayors appeared before the House Ways and Means Committee today in support of a bill which would transfer some $3,200,000 surplus liquor taxes now in the treasury to the cities and towns of the Commonwealth. Their appearance precipitated a heated debate between Representative Edward J. Kelley of Worcester and Mayor George J. Bates of Salem.

Governor Curley has urged that the surplus be turned into the general fund and used to reduce the state tax rate. Representative Kelley, a Democratic floor leader, supported the Governor's recommendation.

He charged that the mayors had not appropriated enough to care for the aged.

"Yes," replied Mayor Bates, "we are just $3,200,000 short."

"Would you use it for old age assistance if we gave it you?" demanded Representative Kelley.

"Every cent," replied Mayor Bates.

This started an argument in which Mayor Bates and Representative Kelley called each other unflattering names.

Some 40 persons, many of them mayors, thronged the hearing room, but did not indulge in any demonstration during the exchange of heated words.

Several mayors urged the transfer of funds. They said the proposal had been endorsed by the Massachusetts Mayors' Club.

Job Seeker Told To Join Democrats

The cat which Leo J. Halloran, president of the Norfolk County Democratic League, let out of the bag by allegedly advising a WPA worker to register as a Democrat, while simultaneously assigning him to a job, apparently was going to be allowed to escape today without much effort at recapture.

Governor Curley said he regretted it and that if he had known about it he would never have approved it. WPA headquarters in Washington indicated they would do nothing about it unless Joseph P. Grossman, a member of the Executive Council who made Mr. Halloran's letter public, made formal complaint.

It was recalled that in a similar incident in Pennsylvania recently, Harry L. Hopkins, PWA chief, asserted he was not responsible for actions of "dumb politicians." The Roosevelt Administration itself has made no bones about requiring applicants for New Deal positions to furnish letters of clearance from local Democratic Party leaders. Such letters, in effect, gave the bearer "clearance" as a loyal member of the party.

In the local incident a worker was told in a brief note from Halloran to report to work on a specific date and recommended that he register as a Democrat if he had not already done so.

Tague Revises 'Lift' Service

Acting Postmaster Peter F. Tague left his office on the fourth floor of the Federal Building promptly at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as is his custom. It was nearly 15 minutes later, however, that he reached the spacious lobby on the first floor. The postmaster, it seems had been waiting for an elevator.

Upon leaving his office, Mr. Tague had stopped before one of the two groups of three elevators in the Devonshire Street corridor, pressed the "Down" button. Minutes passed. Mr. Tague pushed the button a little harder. Mr. Tagie reflected . . . he had read squibs in the papers lightly commenting on the poor service of the Federal Building elevators—which has long been the case.

He mused on his way home to Charlestown, sought some way out of his dilemma. On his way to the office this morning he found the answer. He got an "Up" elevator with the greatest of ease and strode purposefully to his office.

At his desk Postmaster Tague left his mail unopened. He called in his right-hand man, Joe Finn—who has been a right-hand man for many of Boston's postmasters—and issued orders.

"All the elevators on the Water Street side of the Devonshire Street corridor will stop at the odd floors on "Down" trips henceforth and from now on," he commanded, "and the cars on the Milk Street end will stop at the even flors on "down" trips. On "Up" trips, however, cars will stop at all floors, on both ends of the corridor, when summoned."

Mr. Tague then called in reporters and announced his plan. He said that he would probably put signs on every floor designating the new service, so that the innocent visitor to the Federal Building once up on the fifteenth floor won't have to spend the night in the building. The remark was made that although the Post Office Building was built by Republicans, the Democrats will make it serviceable.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

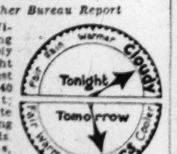
Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness, probably showers late tonight and Friday; lowest temperature near 40 degrees tonight; gentle to moderate southwest, shifting to southeast winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Probably showers tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature.

Maine: Cloudy tonight, Friday showers; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy probably followed by showers tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest winds shifting to southeast over the south portion Friday; weather mostly overcast with showers Friday and over the south portion late tonight



Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	40	47	Minneapolis	16	44
Bermuda	62	74	New Orleans	48	62
Chicago	28	50	New York	40	48
Denver	26	64	Norfolk	44	48
Helena	34	44	Philadelphia	42	50
Jacksonville	72	72	St. Louis	42	54
Kansas City	50	72	San Francisco	52	76
Los Angeles	50	78	Washington	42	48
Miami	76	82			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., April 9.
B—Maximum, April 8.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 12:47 p. m.; height, 8.9 feet
Friday, 12:56 a. m.; height, 9.6 feet

Light all vehicles at 6:48 p. m.

Traffic Census To Save Millions

An investment of only a little more than $750,000, which, it is estimated, will save Massachusetts some $10,000,000 in highway costs during the next 10 years was announced yesterday by State WPA Administrator Paul W. Edwards, outlining a traffic census project which will begin in a few days. The project will employ 900 WPA white collar workers who are to be transferred gradually from other projects.

Approximately one half of the intersections in Massachusetts' 300 cities and towns will be studied for vehicular, pedestrian and heavy trucking problems during different seasons. The State's cost for the survey will be $30,920 for supervision, supplies and equipment, while the Government will pay $722,532 for labor costs.

Mr. Edwards has also sent to Washington 33 flood rehabilitation projects, to cost some $400,000, for various Massachusetts towns. These projects have already been approved by State WPA engineers and now await Washington approval.

Dorgan Hits Back at Sheldon

Representative Thomas Dorgan of Dorchester today caught the teachers' oath bill ball that was tossed at him by Prof. James H. Sheldon the other day—when the Boston University lecturer issued a statement that teachers would organize politically to repeal the bill—and attempted to throw it right back at Professor Sheldon.

Mr. Dorgan pointed out that originally Professor Sheldon's group had objected to the idea of teachers going into politics, but that now he was reversing his own stand and thereby jeopardizing the rights of loyal school teachers.

"We welcome them into the ranks," said Mr. Dorgan, "but we do hope that they live up to the rules and regulations of every political organization."

The father of the oath law declared that he hoped "good" schoolteachers would divorce themselves from political organizations which did not represent them and charged that Professor Sheldon was being motivated by selfish aims. Representative Dorgan said that it would be more worthwhile if the efforts of such a group might be directed toward the alleviating of unemployment.

"Their actions as announced by Professor Sheldon uphold my contention that these people have no respect for the law," he said, adding that he referred only to the leaders of the Teachers Oath revolt and not to others.

In any case, Representative Dorgan declared, it is a bit late now to attack the pro-oath members of the legislature. Mr. Dorgan expressed the opinion that these members are in reality the "true friends of the teachers."

Welfare Protest Taken to Mayor

Employees of the Boston welfare department today solicited a hearing with Mayor Mansfield in their latest effort to forestall an impending shake-up of the 150 workers.

Samuel Brown, head of the Municipal Social Workers Association, disclosed today that his group had been denied a hearing with the overseers of the department.

The shift in workers was ordered by the overseers last week. Workers protested that it takes welfare visitors at least a year to become familiar with their districts and that the switch would upset the efficiency of the department.

Despite the protests, the overseers reiterated their order. Today's appeal to the Mayor followed.

A. F. of L. Sends Watt to Geneva

When the International Labor Conference opens in Geneva, Switz., late this month Massachusetts will have virile representation. Robert J. Watt, secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, and long a dynamic fighter for greater labor rights in this State, has been appointed by William F. Green, president of the A. F. of L., to represent the United States.

Early 'Planners' Certainly Must Have Conferred With the Cows

© Fairchild Aerial Camera Corp.

Airplane View of Boston Showing the Crooked Streets of the Older Parts of the City

City Planning in 1638 Spoils Boston Cow-Made Streets Yarn

Here falls another great American tradition. Cows did not lay out Boston streets!

Congress started this tumble of mellowed myths by allowing the question to be raised concerning where the first shot of the Revolution was fired. And now Miss Elizabeth M. Herlihy, chairman of the Massachusetts Planning Board, steps forward to insist—incredulous as it may seem—that Boston was actually laid out by one Thomas Graves, "a skillful engineer of Gravesend in Kent."

Hired in 1638

He was hired, Miss Herlihy said, on March 10, 1638, by the Massachusetts Company, to go to New England and lay out a town. It didn't specify where. He landed a year later in Salem. He looked the harbor over but didn't like the general terrain, so proceeded to Charlestown, where he laid out the street system in a plan which used an ellipse, of which Bow and Main Streets were the periphery.

Shortly afterwards the north end of what is now Boston was similarly laid out with what are now Washington and Hanover streets as the principal arteries. The streets were laid out and settlers were given land bordering on them. Common fences were erected, but the planner—even as some present day subdividers—was a few years too early with his roseate dreams of the metropolis' future. The streets were there, but very little was built along them and so it happened that 300 years before Herbert Hoover's campaign prophecy was even uttered, grass grew in Boston streets.

Turned Cows Loose

Farmers looked upon this lush growth on the other side of their fences and turned cows loose upon the streets. At first this ired the city fathers, but being thrifty Yankees they soon accepted things as they were and established a grazing fee and thereafter encouraged bovine foraging on the thoroughfares. So it was that cows did play some part in the development of Boston streets, but though they might eat what they listeth they could not wander beyond the confines of the fences. Thus they marked, but did not plat, Boston streets.

With established streets turned to such utilitarian purposes, early residents relapsed into their habit of cutting corners and heading for destinations according to the theorems of Euclid. Hills, marshes and miscellaneous impediments, however, sometimes made the straight line idea impractical if not impossible. And so, paths and roadways began to veer, swoop and swerve after a fashion which could hardly have delighted the "skillful engineer" from Gravesend.

They Were Just Paths

No list of streets as they were in colonial times is now available And it is noted by historians that it was almost 40 years after Graves laid out his plan that many of the principal thoroughfares really deserved being named. They were just paths. Summer Street was described as "leading Easterly from Doctor Okes his coner in Newberry street, passing by the dwelling house of Captain Timothy Clark extending to the sea."

Summer Street was thus described in 1644, but it was considered as being too far south to be socially in the world.

Milk Street "led from Governor Winthrop's green (old South lot), and turning on the line of Battery-march street led by the shore to the old Sconce or South Battery."

The first official list of existing streets was filled in May, 1708. What is now Boylston Street was then known—for good reason historians say—as Frog Lane. Beacon Street was originally known as the "way leading to the Almshouse." This institution stood at the intersection now known as Beacon and Park.

Narrow in Places

Boston streets are so narrow in many places that cars moving all in one direction must come perilously close to sidewalks and buildings. The streets wind without apparent rhyme or reason, and it has been repeatedly pointed out that retail and wholesale trade would increase and the prosperity of the town be better served if a definite plan were inaugurated for straightening and widening the tangled maze of Boston's 6000 accepted streets, places, courts and paths.

But Bostonians have become so attached to the traditions concerning its streets—even that one of the cow—that resistance to any change is deeply rooted. Such improvements as have been made, such as the widening of the approach to Sumner tunnel and Hanover Street, have either resulted from fires which razed property or from especially focused public opinion which demanded a concession to the times, colonial cows and the "skilliful engineer" notwithstanding.

Textile Union Protests Police Action in Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 9—Charging that police officials controlled by mill interests prevent, by threat or arrest, the organization of textile workers in Massachusetts, Horace A. Riviere, vice-president of the United Textile Workers, said today that he will appeal to Gov. James M. Curley and the New England Regional Labor Board to eliminate such interference.

The technical arrest of John Cavanaugh, an organizer of the United Textile Workers of America, near the gates of the Uxbridge Worsted Co. plant in Uxbridge, Mass., yesterday afternoon and his subsequent release with the threat that he would be arrested if he did not leave town, is responsible for Mr. Riviere's appeal.

"The practice of threatening organizers of the United Textile Workers of America must be stopped," Mr. Riviere declared. "This is a fine state of affairs, when a mill official can give orders to a police chief and the latter comes along, escorts an official representative of the union to the jail where he is kept for some time and then released with the threat that if he returns to the town he will be arrested.

"The workers of these mills have the rights as American citizens to join a labor union and an organizer has the same right to acquaint them with the principles of organization.

"Although the Uxbridge situation seems to be the center of attention at the present time, organizers in other Massachusetts centers have been interfered with by the police. We have taken no official recognition of this situation in the past but we intend to do so in the future. We feel confident that Governor Curley will see that the workers get the same police consideration as the manufacturers."

Mr. Cavanaugh, a resident of Woonsocket, is a former worker of the Uxbridge Worsted Mill in that city. He was the chairman of the conference board which conducted a strike of the company mills last summer.

Organizer Not Arrested, Says Uxbridge Police Chief

UXBRIDGE, Mass., April 9 (AP)—Police Chief Patrick Carmody denied last night that John Cavanaugh, U. T. W. organizer was arrested, as charged by Horace Riveiere, vice-president of the U. T. W. at Providence today.

Chief Carmody said Mr. Cavanaugh was making a public address at the gates of the Uxbridge Worsted Company yesterday and had no permit from the selectmen.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, by John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Whitney Hall, 1330 Beacon Street, Brookline, at 8.

Movies

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Rhodes, the Diamond Master," with Walter Huston and Peggy Ashcroft. Fenway: 1:10, 4:06, 7:02, 9:58. Paramount: 9, 11:48 a. m., 2:38, 5:28, 8:18. Also "Snowed Under," featuring George Brent, Genevieve Tobin, and Glenda Farrell. Fenway 2:40, 5:44, 8:40. Paramount: 10:38 a. m., 1:25, 4:19, 7:06, 9:55

METROPOLITAN—"13 Hours by Air," with Fred MacMurray and Joan Bennett. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:45, 7:35, 10:28. Stage: Benny Meroff and his orchestra assisted by a cast of juvenile stars. Tomorrow: Al Jolson in "The Singing Kid." Stage: Ray Noble and his orchestra, "Musical Impressions," conducted by Fabien Sevitzky.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"It Had to Happen," with George Raft and Rosalind Russell. 3:25, 6:35, 9:40. Also Alison Skipworth in "Hitch Hike Lady." 2:05, 5:05, 8:05.

MEMORIAL — "Captain January," starring Shirley Temple. 10 a. m., 12, 2:02, 4:03, 6:04, 8:05, 10:06

UNIVERSITY — Grace Moore in "One Night of Love." 3:10, 6:25, 10. Also Claudette Colbert and Clark Gable in "It Happened One Night." 1:30, 4:55, 8:15.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Travelogue, "Brittany-France." "Billboard Follies," "Piney Point." "Moscow Moods." "Oberammergau," latest newsreels and other shorts.

EXETER—Boris Karloff and Bela Lugosi in "The Invisible Ray." 2, 4:55, 7:54. Also "Next Time We Love," featuring Margaret Sullavan and James Stewart. 3:20, 6:15, 9:10

FINE ARTS—"The Land of Promise," a dramatic story of the Jews recreating their national life in Palestine. Film directed by Judah Leman. 2:20, 4:15, 6:10, 8, 9:50. Daily preceding the 9 o'clock screening the Temple Choirs assisted by Harry Ellis Dickson, violinist; Henry Gideon director.

UPTOWN — "Prisoner of Shark Island." 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10:05. Also "Music Goes Round." 2:20, 5:30, 8:35.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"The Bohemian Girl," with Laurel and Hardy. Orpheum: 11:08 a. m., 1:50, 4:35, 7:20, 10. State: 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:45, 7:20, 10. Second feature at the Orpheum: Ruth Chatterton in "The Lady of Secrets." 9:50 a. m., 12:35, 3:20, 6, 8:50 Second feature at the State "You May Be Next," with Ann Sothern and Lloyd Nolan. 12:55, 3:30, 6:10 8:50. Tomorrow: "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town," with Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur. Also "The Garden Murder Case," co-starring Edmund Lowe and Virginia Bruce

BOSTON — "The Leathernecks Have Landed," with Lew Ayres, Isabel Jewell and Jimmy Ellison. 10:54 a. m., 1:52, 4:50, 7:48, 10:27 Stage: Charles "Buddy" Rogers and his California Cavaliers in revue, "Rhudio Scandals."

MODERN—"The Country Doctor." 9 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:45, 10. Also Marlene Dietrich, Gary Cooper and John Halliday in "Desire." 10:54 a. m., 1:49, 5:04, 8:19.

TREMONT—"Rendezvous" with William Powell and Rosalind Russell. Also Jan Kiepura in "My Song for You."

Radio Programs
On Page 10

Music

SANDERS THEATER (Cambridge)—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Artur Schnabel, soloist. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8.

Other Events

CITY CLUB—Address on "Problems of Today As They Apply Both to Labor and the Country in General," by Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, U. S. A. 7:45.

TEMPLE BNAI MOSHE—Illustrated lecture on "Palestine," by Dewey Stone. Music by WPA orchestra 96 Chestnut Hill Avenue, Brighton. 7:30.

EDOUARD DU BURON STUDIO — Illustrated lecture, "Through the Back Door of the Circus," by Geo. Brinton Beal 1126 Boylston Street. 8

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY — Illustrated lecture on "Italy and the Dalmatian Coast," by Molly Rainie Bishop. Copley Square. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

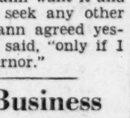
SYMPHONY HALL—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Artur Schnabel, pianoforte soloist. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30.

Other Events

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Textile Exhibition," guidance tour by Mrs. Bayward 11.

CURRENT EVENTS—Lecture on "Spain, Czechoslovakia, Corporation Taxes and a General Close-Up of the Course," by Miss Eunice Harriet Avery. Hotel Statler. 10:45.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK—Exhibition of contemporary American art.



Brann Switch Promises Hot Fight in Maine

Governor to Seek Senate Against White, Republican Incumbent

Trades With Dubord

Consents Only When Latter Agrees to Seek the Governorship

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 9 (AP)—Maine Democrats, inspired by Gov. Louis J. Brann's decision to seek the party's United States Senate nomination, swung into their primary campaign today.

Governor Brann consented to try to wrest the toga from Republican Senator Wallace H. White, Jr., only after F. Harold Dubord, national committeeman, agreed to seek the governorship.

Mr. Dubord, who came within 1200 votes of unseating Senator Frederick Hale (R) in 1934, had announced intention of making a second bid for the Senate several months ago.

Governor Brann's reconsideration of an oft-voiced desire to return to private life followed a four-hour state committee conference at Hallowell yesterday.

Brann Against Third Term

Fred H. Lancaster, state chairman, who announced the Brann-Dubord switch, said the Governer felt "no Governor of Maine should seek nomination for a third term."

Ever since Governor Brann said publicly in January he would not seek renomination, he has been the object of party demands, official and private, that he change his mind.

Nomination papers of all primary candidates must be on file April 20. Hence, party leaders said, little chance remained that either Governor Brann or Mr. Dubord would have opposition in the primary election June 15.

In the September election, Mr. Dubord would face one of three Republican aspirants, Secretary of State Lewis O. Barrows, Blin W. Page of Skowhegan, and the Rev. Benjamin C. Bubar of Blaine.

Brann to Face White

Governor Brann, political observers said, unquestionably would be matched against his fellow-Lewistonian, Senator White, now completing his first term in the upper branch of Congress after long service in the House.

The Governor, admittedly the Democratic leader in Maine, long has been cool toward the New Deal, and even openly against some of its legislation.

Mr. Dubord once before has sought his party's gubernatorial nomination. He was runner-up to Governor Brann in 1932.

Mr. Dubord offered last week to withdraw his Senate candidacy should Governor Brann want it and said he would not seek any other office. Governor Brann agreed yesterday, Mr. Dubord said, "only if I would run for governor."

Well, Junk Business Is Exhibiting Real Signs of Picking Up

CONCORD, N. H., April 9 (AP)—Business is better. If you don't believe it, ask the junk dealer and the ragman. Both report that within the last month there has been an increase in the demand for old metal, rags and clothes.

Metal has gone up in price from $4.50 to $5 a ton. This may seem small, but Edward Sanel, one of the city's largest junk dealers, says "for a while we were lucky to get anything for metal, let alone have the price increase. For two years we couldn't give the stuff away."

And the ragmen say the same thing. Mills have begun to ask for old rags and paper and the market is getting better. "Of course," explains Julius Wittenberg, a familiar ragman in Concord, "we don't get much, but it's a good sign that we get anything."

Both junk dealer and ragman are smiling a little easier because they say they are the first to be hit by a depression and the last to feel the effects of improvement. If times are better for them, they're really better, they say.

Mansfield Dispels All 'Mystery' From Shakeup of Police

By a Staff Photographer

Eugene M. McSweeney
(Above) Boston Police Commissioner

Edward W. Fallon
(Below) Acting Superintendent of Police

Mayor Denies Rumors of Differences With McSweeney

Commissioner Gets Praise From Curley

Fallon Given Command as King Is Forced to Retire

Mayor Mansfield today dispelled most of the mystery and lopped off the adjectives "sensational" and "startling" from interpretations of the police shakeup yesterday which resulted in the removal of Superintendent of Police Martin H. King and nine others, by a most matter of fact explanation.

The Mayor said he had not signed retirement papers of five additional officers for "reasons which are sound"—in one case illness in the family of an officer, who, the Mayor said, would have a difficult time meeting his obligations on half pay.

Shuns Controversy

The Mayor declined to be drawn into controversy with Commissioner Eugene M. McSweeney over the wholesale schedule of transfers and removals which followed upon the commissioner's unexpected order forcing the retirement of Superintendent King and naming as Acting Superintendent 38-year-old Capt. Edward W. Fallon of Station 6, South Boston.

Discussing the overturn in personnel, Mayor Mansfield told the press that accounts in the morning papers indicated "someone evidently is trying to pick a row between me and the commissioner." He denied there were strained relations existing between him and the commissioner

Papers Still Unsigned

Asked if he did not consider this an example of why the Mayor should have control of the police department, Mayor Mansfield declined to comment. A year ago he was instrumental in having a bill introduced in the Legislature giving the Mayor control of the police arm.

Therefore, still on the Mayor's desk this afternoon were the unsigned retirement papers of Deputy Superintendent James R. McDevitt, Capt. Perley S. Skillings, Lieut. Thomas W. O'Donnell, Sergt. Edward J. Ryan and Patrolman Joseph S. Whitehead. McDevitt's papers, the Mayor pointed out, have been in his possession since January, 1935, and those of Skillings since June, 1934.

Governor Curley was explicit in his comment on the police situation:

"When Mr. McSweeney was appointed he was given full authority to make such changes as seemed necessary, and I think, and have heard from all sides, that he is doing a splendid job."

Fallon, a captain yesterday at Station 6, today the youngest acting superintendent of police in the history of the city, took command at 8:45 over the 2200 members of the department and received visitors, telegrams and other messages of congratulation in his office.

Replace Supt. King

Twenty-four hours ago this was the office of Superintendent King, 60, who was forced into retirement on half pay of $3500 a year after a record of advancement from patrolman up through the grades to superintendent of police.

Among Acting Superintendent Fallon's visitors today was John Curley, brother of the governor, in the company of John Kenney, patrolman and secretary of the Police Relief Association, who was among those forced to retire by the commissioner's order. Their arrival, and the fact that Kenney's brother, James T., has been a supporter of the governor, ended speculation that the governor had had a hand in the shakeup.

Many Vacancies Exist

By the commissioner's order forcing Superintendent King and the other officers into retirement, nine new captains have been named and 15 others have been transferred to new assignments, effective Saturday at 5:45 p. m. There still remain 11 lieutenancies and 11 sergeants' berths to be filled.

A later order, confirming a shift of

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Parts of Speech Are Discarded in New Syntax Plan

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 9 (AP)—A new formulation of English syntax in which the old system of eight parts of speech has no place was presented last night by Dr. Morris Swadesh, a research assistant, before the Linguistics Club of Yale.

Dr. Swadesh suggested that nouns, pronouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, conjunctions, prepositions and interjections—the old system—could be supplanted by classifying words in two ways—according to inflection and usage.

Research Project

The new formulation was described by Dr. Swadesh as one phase of a research project being conducted at the university under the supervision of Dr. Edward Sapir, Sterling professor of anthropology and linguistics and sponsored by the American Council of Learned Societies.

"It is generally recognized among scientific linguists that the classic parts of speech have their shortcomings as a system for describing the English language. The system of eight parts of speech goes back to the Greek philosophers from whom it was borrowed by the Romans, and eventually came to be used in the teaching of English and other modern European languages.

Changing Methods

"In recent times, many scientific students of grammar have come to the conclusion that the old system was better adapted for ancient Greek and Latin than for many of the languages for which it is now nsed. Most of these languages are very different from the classical languages, and it is only natural that the same grammatical theory does not fit them equally well."

Referring to his new formulation of English syntax, Dr. Swadesh pointed out that in classification by inflection, he arrived at three major classes of words—verbs, substantives (nouns and pronouns), and particles, the latter group containing all words not inflected as verbs or substantives.

Usage Classifications

"In classifying according to usage," said Dr. Swadesh, "it is necessary to study carefully the different ways in which each word may be used, and to group together all words which have the same range of usage. Words which have some, but not all, usages in common must be classed in sub-classes of the same larger class. The final sub-classes, of which over 30 were found, consist of all words which have exactly the same range of usage, so that what one says of any one of them is true of every other."

Questioned whether his work would affect the practical teaching of English today, Dr. Swadesh explained his project had not been motivated by any such considerations. He added its purpose was a scientific one of extending knowledge and of gaining a little better understanding of facts.

Swans Arrive From Holland

Boston's port received an odd importation this morning when, whistling their swansong to ocean voyages, 100 white and eight black swans disembarked after a three weeks' crossing from Holland by way of Newfoundland and Nova Scotia.

Two "yards" in the forward hold between decks housed the graceful birds. The black, turkeylike creatures were separated from their larger, more graceful brothers, and were fed on bread and water. The white swans, some more than three feet high, with a wingspread of the same measurement, received corn, oats and water.

Shipped from Rotterdam on the Bilderdyk, the swans were transferred to the S. S. Newfoundland of the Furness Line when the first ship lost her propeller, and was towed to Halifax. The birds remained there a week.

G. O. P. to Concentrate Attack On Curley in State Campaign

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Republican campaign tactics in Massachusetts for 1936 will center about one man, Gov. James M. Curley. No man the Republicans may push forward as their candidate for Governor or Senator can possibly receive as much attention from Republican speakers as will the present Governor.

Emulating the Republican national organization, the G. O. P. state group will concentrate upon the Governor's failings rather than upon the strong points of their own candidates. As more than one prominent politician has predicted, the campaign this year in the Commonwealth will be bright with personalities, to the consequent neglect of issues.

Saltonstall Sets Pace

Speaker of the House Leverett Saltonstall, a leading Republican choice for the gubernatorial nomination, has in several of his recent talks over the radio set the course which the Republican campaign is expected to follow. Last evening, while answering Governor Curley's charges that political reasons were responsible for the sidetracking of flood-relief measures in the Republican-dominated Ways and Means Committee, Speaker Saltonstall questioned the Governor's right to speak of appropriations which failed to materialize.

Saltonstall then demanded of Governor Curley what happened to the numerous federal appropriations, most of them vitally important according to the Governor, that he so often promised the State. To Republicans Governor Curley's percentage of failures on his numerous trips to Washington for funds constitutes the grounds for a campaign to destroy the belief held by many voters that the Governor is Roosevelt's choice in this State.

It has long been suspected that the President is none too enthusiastic about having Curley carry his banner in his State. On more than one occasion the Governor has received a "raw deal," politically speaking, from the Chief Executive, despite the former's adherence in the face of strong opposition within his own party to the Roosevelt cause.

"Santa Claus" State

It is the plan of the Republicans to drum into the ears of the electorate of the Commonwealth the assertion that the Governor has no right to be sailing under the Roosevelt flag, and that even a Republican could do as much in Washington toward getting some of the rich federal plums. Terming Massachusetts a "Santa Claus" State, Saltonstall declared that during the years 1934 and 1935, it paid into the Federal Treasury nearly $300,000,000. Yet in these two years the total relief receipts from Washington totaled but $100,000,000. Thus the State lost some $200,000,000, despite, to quote Mr. Saltonstall, the promises of "our influential Governor and his ambassador in Washington."

Several observers have expressed the opinion, however, that it will be poor campaign tactics on the part of the Republicans to base this year's fight upon personalities. They point out that many of the leading Republican contenders are of that class, which Democratic orators are wont to term "blue-stocking" or "royal purple." And there is no reason to believe that the aspersion which such titles carry to thousands of voters has changed of late. It has defeated more than one candidate, whose record entitled him to victory.

Still others feel that to attack Governor Curley too violently would be to insure his election, pointing out that on more than one occasion during his political life the Governor has demonstrated his ability to capitalize on the role of the "underdog." They hold the wisest course to pursue would be to concentrate on the Republican trend, which has manifested itself during the past year in both Massachusetts and the other New England states. And it is safe to believe that the electorate of the State would prefer to have both parties confine their arguments to issues, instead of reverting to personalities.

J. G. H.

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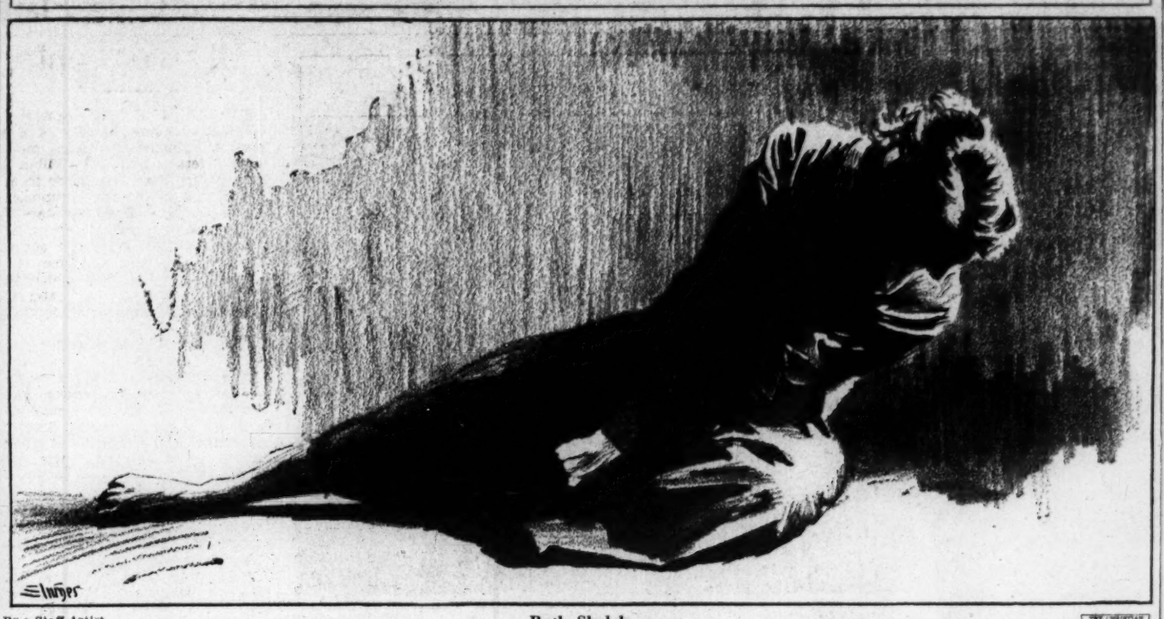

By a Staff Artist

Ruth Shalek

Of the Contemporary Dance Group of Boston, in Her Solo, "Destitution," Which She Will Give as a Part of the Program of the New Dance League of New York, Tomorrow Evening

. . . to release the money to the public works department that is necessary for that department to function adequately, efficiently, economically and promptly in behalf of those sections of the State that have been visited by the flood, we would be well on the road to providing relief more speedily than any other section of the entire New England states." The Governor also stated that within four weeks, four bridges will be crossable over the Connecticut River.

Said Mr. McDonald: "The fact is that not four but two temporary bridges are being constructed, the Deerfield-Sunderland and the Montague-Greenfield, and that contracts for them, totaling more than $200,000, were hastily let so that Massachusetts taxpayers could foot the bills unaided, despite the fact that federal funds for the purpose (some $43,000,000) are now and were then available. . . ."

Said Speaker Saltonstall: "In reply (to Governor Curley) may I say that the Legislature has appropriated the money necessary for temporary bridges and more money than can possibly be used immediately for repair of the damage to state highways. No other specific projects have been submitted by him. . . . I am confident the people of this State will insist that their Legislature . . . shall know for what purpose, how and why money will be spent, before they give a blank check to anyone.

"The Governor is obviously endeavoring to use this serious situation to force the Legislature to approve certain items in his extravagant budget which he knows will undoubtedly be eliminated if due consideration is given them."

U. S. Takes Hand At Auctioneering

When Uncle Sam himself decides to hang out the autioneer's flag, he is liable to stir up more than ordinary interest.

Example: the auction held in the Federal Building yesterday. A few days ago, business houses received along with their mail, this notice:

"Magazines to be sold at public auction.
"Hundreds of magazines, which were undeliverable, and for which the senders have failed to provide return postage, will be sold at public auction in the center lobby, first floor of the post office.
"Post Office Square at 12 noon.
"Wednesday, April 8, 1936.
"These will be made up in packages of (8) assorted magazines, which will furnish an opportunity to obtain good reading matter at a small fraction of the original cost.

"PETER F. TAGUE,
"Acting Postmaster."

Promptly at noon, the auctioneer mounted to his platform, announced to the assembled hundreds that bidding was about to get under way and would the public please take advantage of its opportunity as quickly as possible?

"I bid 10 cents," said an individual, eagerly eyeing a bundle containing the current "National Geographic." "Can you spare it?" was the somewhat disquieting rejoinder. After that, smallest bid was a quarter.

A typical bundle contained one copy each of McCall's, Delineator, True Romances, Stage, Sports Afield, Harper's Bazaar.

One bidder returned to his office after all 93 bundles had been disposed of. On the firm's adding machine he reckoned average values. Newsstand prices for current issues: $3.85. Price paid: $1.35.

Reprisals Fly Over Radio Waves

Reprisals continue to fly back and forth over radio waves and in statements for the press as Republican and Democratic leaders seek to lay the charge of flood politics on each other's doorsteps. Last night was no exception. During the course of the evening, Governor Curley, Speaker of the House Leverett Saltonstall, and Norman McDonald, who spoke for a taxpayer's rather than a politician's group, expressed their opinions on the subject.

Said Governor Curley: "If it were only possible to induce the Republican majority at the State House to release the money to the public works department that is necessary for that department to function adequately, efficiently, economically and promptly in behalf of those sections of the State that have been visited by the flood, we would be well on the road to providing relief more speedily than any other section of the entire New England states." The Governor also stated that within four weeks, four bridges will be crossable over the Connecticut River.

WPA Pier Project For Calais Pressed By Port Authority

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP)—Willis R. Dresser, treasurer of the Calais, Maine, Port Authority, advised Public Works Administration officials yesterday of plans to raise the Authority's share of the cost of a proposed port development at that place.

Mr. Dresser told C. C. Cades, of the PWA legal devision, that the city had agreed to purchase a $5000 site for a deep-water piere; that $65,000 could be raised from private sources, and that a bond house had agreed to take $50,000 of the Authority's obligations.

Mr. Dresser was accompanied at the conference by Representative Brewster (R), Maine, who said he was satisfied the project would gain approval.

The Authority has pending an application for a $94,796 grant. It proposes to construct a deep-water pier and engage in commercial trade.

Jenney Renamed U. S. Commissioner

Edwin C. Jenney, who has occupied the post of United States Commissioner since 1924, was reappointed for another four-year term, today, by Judge Elisha H. Brewster, superior justice of the Federal District Court. Commissioner Jenney, whose home is in Hyde Park, is one of the few federal commissioners authorized to preside over extradition cases.

The duty of a commissioner is to hold preliminary hearings on all cases involving violations of federal laws. The commissioner, after hearing the evidence, decides whether an arrested person should be held for the grand jury and, if so, sets the proper bail.

Maine's Great Beds of Humus Viewed As Opportunity for a New Development

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERVILLE, Maine, April 9—Florida humus baled is selling on the New York market for gardens at $4 a ton. Some are wondering why Maine humus is not so gathered.

There are in Maine millions of tons of the very finest humus in the world, just waiting to be marketed. It is, to those who do not know, nature's accumulation of ages of decayed leaves. Every bog and almost every stream that runs through the Maine forests is sodden with it. For years tons have been put on golf greens without any other fertilizer except a little lime, and in the driest months of the summer these greens stand out like an oasis in a parched desert. It is one of the most valuable foods for greenhouses, as it retains moisture and is weedless.

Last November two men got out 15 yards a day from a swamp edge where the humus is 15 feet deep and almost fiber free. It is said that some day Maine could supply the needs of the world, if necessary, and never miss it.

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What's Going On in the Arts

Textiles of the Americas

AN EXHIBITION which is being shown throughout this week at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts contains some magnificent specimens of weaving and embroidery made in North, South and Central America. As brilliant in color, as lively in design and as perplexing in many respects as the Van Gogh exhibition, which occupied these very walls a few weeks ago, the present display has not the inciting qualification which attracts 100,000 people to see an exhibition. The current show, lacking dramatics, lacking fanfare, will prove a great esthetic experience to any visitor who will come forth alone and unprompted.

The Peruvian textiles of the earlier era, Nazca, are embroidered with grotesque creatures connected, no doubt, with native magic. The figures are arranged in rows in orderly fashion against backgrounds of red or black. The Late Chimu weaves differ by representing in all-over weaves conventionalizations of fish and bird forms. Lying halfway between geometrical and naturalistic, these patterns are among the most appropriate ever devised for textiles. And finally the splendid examples in the display of the weaves, loomed after the Spanish conquest, complete this extraordinary collection. In the latter the Peruvian motives persist, the native gift for dynamic design holds, despite the infiltration of European ideas. It is doubtful whether Peruvian textiles have been surpassed elsewhere in the world.

By contrast the American Indian weaves seem very elementary. But they are charming notwithstanding. There are coverlets and blankets. The Navajo rugs are notable for extreme simplicity; a sort of magnification of one small incidental Peruvian detail suffices here for an entire rug. The difference in scale alters the character and makes the design more provincial.

Other exhibits are Indian beadwork samplers of various countries. These examples of handicraft assert undeniably that there has been a lofty cultural expression in the Americas which has not been given its due, because it has not been commonly known by Europeans and Orientals.

D. A.

"Land of Promise"

A DOCUMENTARY film of unusual interest is now on view at the Fine Arts. This is "Land of Promise," an account of the progress of the last few years in the Jewish Homeland in Palestine. Remarkable industrial and agricultural growth is depicted. Of special interest are the co-operatives, in which youth is learning to work for the common good, without benefit of dictatorship. There is also a non-profit banking system. No reference is made to other Palestinian industrial projects, not conducted by the Jewish repatriates, from which, it is reported, the profit motive has not been eliminated.

If the film is allied sociologically with the Scandinavian nations, technically it has connections with the Russian cinematic art. There are beautiful shots of natural scenery, characteristic human types, symbolical scenes. Cultur is not neglected. The university and the library are shown and there is an interesting sequence of a performance of Haydn's "Creation" in the Hebrew tongue.

Also on the program are a Silly Symphony, "Cock of the Walk," an Austrian travelogue; the twelfth issue of "March of Time," and a newsreel. The symphonic recording, given once a day at the beginning of the program, is of Yehudi Menuhin playing the Bruch G minor Concerto with the London Symphony.

Behind The Microphones

A program of talent by New Englanders for the benefit of New England but not generally heard in New England is radiocast every Thursday evening from WEAF, New York at 7.30. (New Englanders can tune WEAF directly on 660 kilocycles.)

This is the New England Council program which is carrying on a non-profit, nonpartisan radio campaign to benefit summer trade, both business and vacation, in the New England States. It is a smartly run program, since besides getting Yankees to talk about their home states, a not overly hard task, they are also getting outsiders, but New Englanders by adoption, to talk about the region. And when that can be done the region receives real benefit.

The regular talent on the program is Frank Crumit and the New Englanders trio. Frank Crumit, of course, lives in Longmeadow, Mass., with his wife, Julia Sanderson, who, incidentally is a Springfield, Mass., girl. The three boys in the trio are New Englanders who started in radio over WBZ, Boston.

Lowell Thomas, well-known radio news commentator, is the guest speaker on the New England Council program tonight. Mr. Thomas is the guest of Gov. H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire. Last week, Rudy Vallee, a Mainer, was guest speaker on the opening program of the series.

WORL Moves to Boston; Studios in Hotel

Station WORL, which radiocasts "The Monitor Views the News" twice daily at 12 noon and 6 p. m., is today entitled to become known as a "Boston" station. The Federal Communications Commission yesterday authorized WORL, formerly WBSO, to move its studio from Babson Park, Wellesley, to the Myles Standish Hotel, 610 Beacon Street, Boston. The FCC authorization, of course, is a formality, as the studios in Boston have been finished for over a week awaiting the formal order. Radio stations take their location from the place where their principal studios are located.

Bing Crosby to Be Guest on Stokowski Program

Bing Crosby, who you will hear on the Music Hall, WBZ, at 10 p. m., tonight, is reputedly looking forward to the thrill of his life, for he will be guest soloist with the Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor, on April 30. The orchestra will then be on its transcontinental tour in California. Incidentally, the two largest studios in NBC's new studio building at Hollywood will be needed to accommodate this great orchestra.

Bing and Mr. Stokowski are reported to have struck up a great friendship at Hollywood when Mr. Stokowski was there last. He appeared with Bing on the Music Hall and Jimmy Dorsey trotted out some of his best "swing" arrangements for Mr. Stokowski. And the April 30 appearance of Bing with the Philadelphia Orchestra is Mr. Stokowski's method of thanking Mr. Crosby.

Kate Smith, you may remember, once appeared with Mr. Stokowski in Philadelphia, singing "My Heart at Thy Sweet Voice," from Saint-Saëns's opera "Samson and Delilah." Kate and Mr. Stokowski are reported to have parted good friends after this program.

As to Mr. Stokowski's reaction to Bing's appearance, said he, "I am proud to have the great crooner appear with us and I think the public will be thrilled."

Tonight, however, Mr. Crosby will present a group of stars, headed by Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink, who will present several familiar Easter songs. Joan Crawford, film star, will tell some of her unusual experiences in pictures and some behind-the-scenes stories of Hollywood. Rudolph Ganz, noted conductor, will play some piano solos. Florence Gill, animal imitator, will produce interpretations of the sounds of chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese.

In addition "Bazooka Bob" Burns will present another yarn about Van Buren, Ark., his home town, which is getting as famous in its way as Claymore, Okla., which Will Rogers put upon the map.

A. D. H.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Featured Programs in Blackface)

990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 **Radio Guild Drama: Maeterlinck's 'Mary Magdalene'**	Conine Gates, songs; Jerry Sears's Orchestra	Lewis Gannett, "Books"; Carl Moore's Orchestra	Hits and Encores: talks; music "Wilderness Road": sketch
5:15 **"The Singing Lady":** sketch.	Twin City Foursome	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:30 'Little Orphan Annie': sketch	"Checker Board": variety	Dick Tracy: detective sketch	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:45			
6:00 News; "Supper Show"; songs	News; Jack Ingersoll	Yankee News Service	Virginia Verrill, songs; orch.
6:15 Captain Tim's Story	"Terry and Ted": sketch	"News of Youth"	Ray Jones, vocalist
6:30 News; talk; sports briefs	Variety programs	Musical Moments; reports	Reuort; George Hall's Orch.
6:45 Lowell Thomas, news	Sports review	Popular variety program	Imperial Hawaiian Band
7:00 "Easy Aces": comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Myrt and Marge": drama	**Talk, Rep. Nourse, Mass.**
7:15 Hall's Southern Rubes	After-Dinner Revue	Jerry Cooper; Sally Singer; or.	"Irish Echoes": Terry O'Toole; instrumentalists; soloists
7:30 "Lum and Abner": sketch	The Human Side of the News	Kate Smith: Miller's Orch.	
7:45 **"Music Is My Hobby"**	Salute program	**Boake Carter, news comment.**	Yankee News Service
8:00 **Pittsburgh Symphony Orch.;**	**Rudy Vallee's Orch.; Richard**	**Airshow: Alexander Gray;**	**Museum of Fine Arts talk**
8:15 **Reed Kennedy, baritone**	**Barthelmess; Eddie Green;**	**Charles Hanson Towne; orch.**	Organ recital
8:30 Roy Shields's Orchestra; vocal soloists; quartet	**Tom Howard; Joe DiMaggio;**	All-Star Sports Revue	**Little Symphony Orchestra;**
8:45	**Eileen Barton; soloists**	**Talk, Rep. Maverick, Texas**	**Philip James, conductor**
9:00 Death Valley Days: western	**Lanny Ross Presents Show**	Caravan; Walter O'Keefe;	Dan Murphy's Orchestra
9:15 dramatic sketch; soloist	**Boat: Frank McIntyre; Winifred Cecil; Conrad Thibault;**	Casa Loma Orch.; soloist	"Melody Treasure Hunt"
9:30 **America's Town Meeting:**	**Ramona;** orchestra	Ed Wynn in "Gulliver the	Johnny and Dotty Musicale
9:45 **"Does American Prosperity**		Traveler"; orchestra	Yankee News Service
10:00 **Depend on Foreign Trade?"**	**Bing Crosby and Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra; Bob Burns;**	Horace Heidt's Brigadiers: soloists and specialties	**Dr. Charles M. Courboin, organ recital**
10:15 **Gov. Curley, E. P. Thomas**	**Schumann-Heink; Joan**	**Dramatizations of the news**	"Red" Thompkins's Orchestra
10:30 Passover program: speakers;	**Crawford; Rudoph Ganz**	Spotlight Revue: variety	**Talk, Harper P. Sibley**
10:45 Mishkan Tefila Choir			
11:00 Reports; news; Joe Rines and	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Guy Lombardo and his Royal
11:15 his dance orchestra	Sports review; Musical Turns	Dan Murphy's Orchestra	Canadians, Orchestra
11:30 Meredith Willson and his	Joe Reichman's Orchestra	Ted Weems's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra
11:45 orchestra; soloist	Joe Reichman's Orchestra	Ted Weems's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WBZ, "Hymns of All Churches."
9:00 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), "Dear Columbia"; fan mail drama.
11:00 WBZ, WEEI (WEAF-WJZ—National), Brahms's Requiem: soloists; orch.
12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour; Conservation Day program.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Relay from Seville, Spain.
2:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), "The Magic of Speech."
2:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.
3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Marine Band concert.
3:30 WNAC, Boston Bees-Boston Red Sox baseball game, Fred Hoey, reporter.
4:10 WORL (920kc), Bayreuth Festival recordings of Wagner's "Parsifal."
4:15 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), United States Army Band.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
5:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Congress Speaks": talks from Washington; band music.
6:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Beatrice Lillie; Walter Woolf King; male chorus; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet; Rosario Bourdon's Orchestra.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "College Prom": James Melton, tenor; choir; Red Nichols's Orchestra.
8:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Broadway Varieties; Oscar Shaw; Elizabeth Lennox; Carmela Ponselle; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), "Waltz Time": vocal soloists; popular orchestra.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC Music Guild: Musical Art Quartet; pianist.
9:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Hollywood Hotel": sketch with screen stars; Jean Dickenson; orchestra.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "The First Nighter": dramatic sketch.
10:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Richard Himber's Orchestra; soloist.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Address, "A Program for America," Frank E. Gannett, publisher.
10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.
10:30 WEEI (WEAF — National), Marion Talley, soprano; Josef Koestner's Orchestra.
10:45 WEEI (WEAF—National), NBC Music Guild: chamber music recital.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc
6:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
5:30	W1XAL	11.79mc

Mansfield Dispels Mystery In Sudden Police Shake-Up

(Continued from Page 9)

140 patrolmen, 20 sergeants and eight lieutenants, is expected before Saturday.

Commissioner McSweeney issued this statement on the matter:

"Deputy Superintendent James McDevitt and Capts. Perley S. Skillings and Thomas M. Towle, whose retirement applications are awaiting approval by Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield, are relieved of active duty.

(Despite this Deputy McDevitt was as his desk today.)

"No new deputy superintendent has been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Deputy Superintendent McDevitt.

Anderson Takes Over

"Deputy Superintendent John M. Anderson has been assigned to the bureaus formerly under Deputy Superintendent McDevitt, with the exception of the Bureau of Operations, and placed in charge of the reorganization and conduct of the new police school, for the survey of personnel of the department and the training of all grades in special police work and for promotions."

The nine new captains and their assignments are: John T. O'Dea, Bureau of Traffic; Charles F. Eldridge, superintendent's office; Francis P. Haggerty, B. C. I.; John F. McCarthy, B. C. I.; Thomas G. Duggan, Warren Avenue station; Benjamin A. Wall, Milk Street; Francis M. Tiernan, Back Bay; William D. Donovan, East Boston, and Francis J. Murphy, Dudley Street.

Transfers Are Made

Among the transfers made by Commissioner McSweeney only Deputy Superintendents James R. Claflin of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation and Deputy William W. Livingston of the S. S. S. squad and Capt. Thomas F. Connelly of the Mattapan police division were unaffected, although three other captains were affected on paper only.

Captains Thomas F. Gleavy, Hyde Park; Thomas F. Mulrey, Dorchester, and Leonard E. J. O'Connell of Hyde Park were transferred to those stations, they having already been detailed to duty on their commands for some time.

The retirement papers of Captain Towle were signed by the Mayor, along with those of two lieutenants, two sergeants and four patrolmen. They are: Lieut. John F. Lyons, Charlestown; Lieut. John J. Coughlin, superintendent's office; Sergt. Bartholomew Merchant, Brighton; Sergt. John J. Maguire, B. C. I.; Patrolmen William Hazlett, S. O.; Samuel C. Hutchins, Milk Street; John F. Kenny, S. O., and Dennis L. Murphy, Dudley Street.

The necessity of having the city policed by "younger and therefore more active men" is assigned as the reason for the promotions, according to the police commissioner's formal statement. The transfers and promotions, he said, come as the result of a 13-month survey since he took office in his desire to "establish and maintain the police department as the most modern and efficient in the country."

New England Asks State and Federal Flood Control Aid

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 9 (AP)—Half a dozen resolutions calling for both national and state action designed to prevent recurrence of flood disasters were before the flood control conference that opened at midday here today and which was attended by a large group of planning board authorities and others.

One resolution calls for endorsement by the conference of the army engineers' plan for 10 initial storage reservoirs for flood control for the Connecticut River watershed. Another asks that New England resources be protected against flood disasters and that the appropriation requested in the bill now before the United States Committee for Flood Control of the Connecticut River Valley Region be approved.

The conference is asked in another resolve to endorse the Massachusetts compact bill providing for co-operative action of one or more New England states with the Federal Government through an unpaid commission which would devise plans and propose agreements and action for the protection and development of the Connecticut River watershed and that the conference urge passage of the House bill amended to empower the state planing board to act as the state flood control commission.

A resolve provides approval of the proposed interstate compact flood control conference to be called by Gov. Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut and urges that Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont be represented and that a mutually advantageous plan be formulated. A final resolution urges that a representative from the Connecticut Valley section of this State be named to the Massachusetts compact commission and the Massachusetts state planning board.

G.O.P. Drafts Plans For State Convention

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 9 (AP)—Frank B. Hall of Worcester, chairman of the committee on arrangements, announced today the Republican state pre-primary convention would open at noon on Thursday, June 18.

Mr. Hall, after a conference with local leaders, said the opening would be at that hour to enable delegates from all parts of the state to reach city hall, the meeting place, during the morning.

A banquet and dance will feature the first night. The serious business will start at 10 A. M. the next day, he said.

The chairman asserted the session might end June 19, but arrangements had been made to hold it through June 20, if necessary.

Firemen Try Their Hand At 'Taking in Washing'

EAST ROCHESTER, N. H., April 9 (AP)—Firemen had a word of appreciation today for taking in Mrs. Fred Furbush's washing.

She had hung the day's washing on lines in her backyard when sparks from a near-by chimney fire threatened them. The fire laddies removed the washing before proceeding to extinguish the blaze.

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Symposium Honors Dr. Hale For Contributions to Astronomy

Amateur star-gazer rose to foremost place in research — Built world's largest telescopes, several observatories and is founder of California Tech—Friends trace his meteoric climb to fame

The rise of George Ellery Hale from amateur star gazer to one of the world's outstanding modern astronomers was the subject of a symposium this week at the Harvard College Observatory.

Builder of several observatories, founder of the California Institute of Technology, and four times exceeding the size of the world's largest telescopes by building greater, Dr. Hale has been honored throughout the world for his inspiration to younger researchists and his executive ability.

Before introducing Dean H. M. Goodwin of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who was a classmate of Dr. Hale in their undergraduate days, Dr. Bart J. Bok who presided at the symposium, read a telegram sent by the eminent astronomer, lauding the work done by Harvard Observatory's staff and conveying his best wishes to the gathering. The meeting was held at the insistence of younger members of the Harvard staff who wanted to know more of the work accomplished by Dr. Hale.

College Days Recalled

Dean Goodwin, though not an astronomer has been a close friend of Dr. Hale for a half a century. They entered Technology as freshmen, taking work together in natural science as upper classmen and daily jogging by horsecar across Boston to their homes in Dorchester. Dr. Hale's father wanted his son to study mechanical engineering, according to Dean Goodwin, "but was wise enough to recognize his obvious bent for science. Consequently, every facility possible was placed at young Hale's disposal. We were the only two to take the course in physics.

"During the summer of 1888 his father built him an observatory (called the obs for short) on their estate. Together we set up apparatus and took direct photographs of the solar spectrum. In 1889 Hale wrote me on Aug. 5 that he had accomplished but one thing of real importance during the summer, and then followed details of how he intended to hook up a device for photographing solar prominences, those great clouds of gaseous material that shoot out into space from the sun's edge. Then he described the device, his first spectroheliograph, a description as excellent today as it was 47 years ago. The first model was built for him by Brashear, the famous instrument maker.

First Pictures Taken

"When he returned to M. I. T. that fall Professor Pickering, who was then director of the Harvard Observatory, put the horizontal telescope at his disposal and on Jan. 14, 1890, he made the first direct photograph of a solar prominence. In June he graduated from Technology and married soon afterward.

"His father then built him his own observatory and gave him a 12-inch equatorial telescope to work with. He worked very hard that year turning out a number of scientific papers, and was rewarded by receiving a fellowship in the Royal Astronomical Society of London. He wrote me in 1891, 'I don't suppose I can breathe the same atmosphere as you mortals on lower planes.' But while his head was in the clouds his feet were on the ground and he has ever since been a keen exponent of the practice of honoring good work done by young men while they can still appreciate and benefit by such honor, instead of waiting until late in life when their work is over.

Founder of Magazine

"He had what is now the Astrophysical Journal in the back of his head, eventually succeeding in founding that publication, and President Harper of the University of Chicago then approached him suggesting that he and Kenwood Observatory become the department of astronomy. Hale wrote me at the time he 'would not consider it for a minute, but I might be able to get my hands on a bigger telescope.' Then Albert A. Michelson, famed physicist, asked him to think it over carefully, and before accepting Hale wrote me, 'perhaps they really do want me on my own merits.'"

Meanwhile, Hale approached the great railroad magnate, Yerkes, and persuaded him not only to advance money for a 40-inch refracting telescope, still the largest of its kind in the world, but to furnish suitable buildings for a modern observatory as well. Thus was Yerkes Observatory born.

From then on, Hale's rise to fame was meteoric. He went to California and noted the fine atmosphere there for astronomical work. He was particularly attracted to Mt. Wilson, and when the Carnegie Institution of Washington decided to erect an observatory there, Dr. Hale was in charge. He brought the Snow horizontal telescope to Mt. Wilson from Yerkes and with it accomplished much solar work.

Built Great Telescopes

About that time, reflecting telescopes received his attention through Ritchey who had built a two-foot mirror. He secured from the Saint Gobain glassworks in France a blank mirror disk five feet in diameter. This he took to the optical shops in Pasadena for grinding and polishing. When finished, he had the greatest telescope in the world with which to continue his solar work.

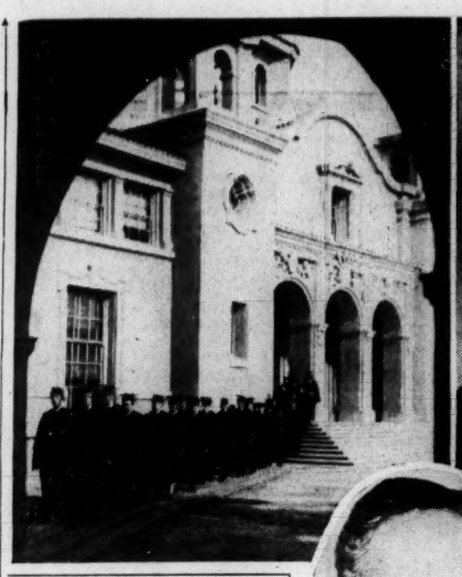
His next idea was to mount the mirrors of the Snow telescope, which suffered much from ascending air currents, high enough so they would be above the surface irregularities of the atmosphere. He built a high tower 75 feet tall with a square wooden tube connecting the instrument on top with the building below. The image of the sun was thus captured on the mirror high above and flashed through the tunnel to the building below, where it appeared as an image eight inches in diameter. Then came the 100-inch Hooker telescope and now he heads the council in charge of building a 200-inch instrument.

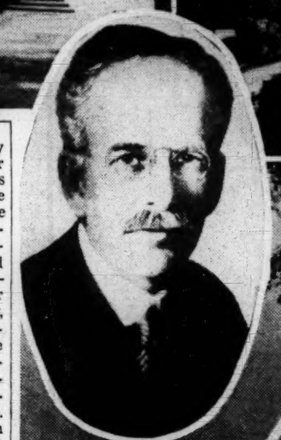
Work in Research

Dr. Arthur L. Day of the Geophysical Department, Carnegie Institution of Washington, then told of how young Hale was made a member of the National Academy when he was about 30 years of age, while most members are at least 60 when elected, and how he immediately set out to discover why it was such a body of such eminent persons could not still produce momentous work. He started publication of the Proceedings of the National Academy—short papers of current research—and when the European War threatened to involve the United States he suggested to President Wilson that the Academy be put to use. President Wilson took this suggestion seriously and the National Research Council was born.

Professor W. P. Gerrish who was a young assistant in Harvard Observatory when Hale was doing his early work there in 1889, spoke next, telling of the interest Hale expressed in every tool the astronomers had to work with in those days. Dr. R. B. King of M. I. T. described Hale's Mt. Wilson activities, followed by a young California Institute of Technology instructor who told how Hale had accomplished the reorganization of Troop School into what is today the California Institute of Technology.

Dr. Theodore Dunham of Princeton and Mt. Wilson told of work now being undertaken at the observatory on Mt. Wilson, and Dr. George V. McCauley of the Corning Glass Works described Hale's activities in connection with the building of the 200-inch telescope. Dr. McCauley is in charge of disk-making at the glass works.





Wide World; Associated Press

Guideposts in Career of Famous Astronomer

Graduates of California Institute of Technology Founded by Dr. George Ellery Hale, Are Shown at Upper Left. Upper Right—Mt. Wilson Observatory of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Inset—Dr. Hale. Below—Sun Tower on Mt. Wilson

Knox Gets Pledges Of Eight Delegates In the N. H. Group

CONCORD, N. H., April 9 (AP)—Eight prominent New Hampshire Republicans, delegates to their party's national convention, backed today the candidacy of Col. Frank Knox, Chicago and Manchester publisher, for the G. O. P. presidential nomination.

The eight delegates at a meeting late yesterday decided to wire Colonel Knox assurances of their support. They also notified three absent delegates, including former United States Senator George H. Moses, of their action.

Gov. H. Styles Bridges was elected permanent chairman of the delegation.

At New Hampshire's election of delegates last month, the successful candidates ran on an unpledged platform but most of them said they were favorable to Colonel Knox. Party leaders said that yesterday's decision did not strictly commit the delegation in the convention.

However, delegate Charles E. Carroll, Mayor of Laconia, asserted after the conference "we're with Knox until the last."

Eastport's New Rail Trestle Speeds The Service Between Land and Water

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTPORT, Maine, April 9—Completion this week of the government-constructed trestle near the wharf of the Eastern Steamship Company is likely. This 400-foot line of railway tracks was started several weeks ago and operations have been carried on under difficult weather conditions. The trestle is approximately 200 feet in length, the balance of the spur being constructed on solid ground.

Although not in the nature of a major construction operation, the building of the spur and trestle nevertheless will be of great importance as a transportation facility, providing a quick means of service between land and water for the movement of heavy equipment and supplies of all kinds. It is anticipated that the construction will be permanent, once the benefit of the spur is realized, and that it will link up very favorably with the proposed harbor improvements which it is hoped will be realized in the future. It will mean that the greatly increased facilities for handling incoming freight by water will be appreciated by both shipper and consignee.

The trestle and wharf are most favorably located, being near the southern point of the business district of Water Street, and the railway line runs south, curving westward. This brings the handling of freight with its necesary movement of cars and trucks, away from the business center of the city.

Approximately 150 spruce pilings were used in the construction of the trestle. These range from 40 to 60 feet in length and were driven in the harbor bed a distance of 10 to 20 feet. The piling is well supported by heavy crossbeams and the job indicates by its rugged construction that heavy work is anticipated.

Before the start of operations, exhaustive surveys and soundings were made. The driving of the piling has not been generally difficult, the use of light charges of dynamite as an aid in starting of holes or breaking the subsoil, being resorted to in but a few instances.

Brewster Seeks Maine Bridge Fund

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP)—Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R), Maine, made representations to Secretary Ickes, Public Works Administrator, yesterday on behalf of an application by the Deer Isle-Sedgewick Bridge district for a grant to construct a bridge across Edgemoogin Reach.

The application is for a $385,000 loan and $315,000 grant.

Representative Brewster said the state had approved an issue of bonds to pay the state's share of the cost and that there was no question the Legislature would vote issuance of the obligations. The application has been delayed here because the Legislature, which meets next January, had not yet approved the bond issue. He said the bridge would pay for itself.

Maine Motor Rule Increases Revenue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 9—A ruling of the Secretary of State that automobiles owned by corporations are to be taxed in the city where the corporation is organized is reported to be bringing substantial benefits to Augusta.

Augusta, the capital city, is the legal headquarters for numerous corporations with business offices in other parts of the State. Several large checks for excise payments have been received by the Augusta city treasurer.

Officials of towns which lose by the ruling are reported to be considering a protest.

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Paris	April 11	Plymouth,	April 17	Apr. 10, 8:00 pm	Apr. 11, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes: Boston	Mail Closes: New York
*Manulani	San Francisco,	April 22	Apr. 17, 4:00 pm	Apr. 17, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Francisco,	April 28	Apr. 23, 4:00 pm	Apr. 23, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro,	April 30	Apr. 28, 4:00 pm	Apr. 28, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes: Boston	Mail Closes: New York
President Coolidge	San Francisco,	April 18	Apr. 13, 4:00 pm	Apr. 13, 7:30 pm

*Australia must be specially addressed.

Governor Favors Connecticut Plan Of Flood Control

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 9 (AP)—The Connecticut Society of Professional Engineers made public today a letter from Gov. Wilbur L. Cross saying that he intends to arrange for a conference of representatives of New England state to discuss flood control.

The Governor wrote the society after he had received from it a copy of a resolution in which the engineers outlined an extensive flood control plan. Governor Cross wrote:

"You have a comprehensive plan which, if carried out, would prevent or mitigate such flood calamities as are occurring every year. The matter of how to control the floods on the Connecticut River is my immediate concern and is receiving my most serious attention.

"As you point out, only an extensive plan will do the business. It is my intention to arrange for a conference between representatives of the New England states very soon."

The society proposed that the state governments and Federal Government set up a unified engineering control for each drainage area, each reporting to a central co-ordinating engineering authority.

Under its plan, legislatures and Congress would appropriate funds for surveys by engineers of all tributary stream sources in flood areas and "for the achievement of scientific flood control with attendant conservation planned and executed by fully qualified engineers."

John C. Robinson, chairman of the Connecticut Valley Council, presided. Col Mason J. Young, army engineer, discussed construction of the proposed storage reservoirs. What the State has done to co-ordinate Connecticut valley flood data was discussed by Prof. H. K. Barrows of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, consultant of the state planning board, Miss Elizabeth M. Herlihy, chairman of the Massachusetts planning board, and Hugh P. Baker, president of Massachusetts State College.

Holden Man Is Held In Miami on Charge Of Larceny of $2900

WORCESTER, Mass., April 9 (AP)—Massachusetts authorities acted today to bring back George H. Newell, 36, town tax collector of Holden, from Miami, Fla., where he was arrested last night on a warrant charging larceny of $2900 in town funds.

Edward J. McCarthy, state detective, said he and Arthur J. Golden, a state trooper, would leave today to return the fugitive, who told police in Miami he would not oppose extradition.

W. J. McCarthy, Chief of Police of Miami quoted Newell last night as admitting the thefts.

"I only took a little bit at first, then I got in deeper and deeper. I lost it on horse races," he told Chief McCarthy. "I burned my records in the furnace at home when state auditors moved in to check on my books," the chief reported him as saying.

Wellesley to Honor Retiring President; Varied Program Planned for Guest Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., April 9—Honoring Miss Ellen Fitz Pendleton, who will retire in June after 25 years as president of Wellesley College, faculty and students are planning a special Guest Day, May 2. Classes normally in session on Saturday morning will be open to visitors, and experimental apparatus will be on display in the science laboratories. In addition, a special series of plays by the Modern Languages departments, a production in Greek of "Prometheus Bound," demonstrations by the class crews on Lake Waban, a model session of the House of Commons, and a concert by the Wellesley choior and orchestra will be arranged. The college has sent invitations to sister colleges, preparatory schools, women's clubs, and alumnae, but tickets of admission are being granted in order of application.

Several departments will display motion pictures. "E. M. S. Learns to Walk" is the feature edited from 300 separate films by the Department of Education. "The Objective Method of Grading Posture" demonstrates a system devised by the Wellesley hygiene and physical education department and since adopted by many other colleges.

Equipment used by the Speech and French departments to record speech improvement among students will be on display, and visitors who wish will be permitted to make records of their own voices. In the Farnsworth Art Museum a student will demonstrate the technique of fresco painting on a studio wall.

Exhibitions by the departments of science will vary from the maps, crystals, fossils, and fluorescent minerals which glow in ultra-violet light displayed by the departments of geology and geography to the poisonous and edible mushrooms, rock gardens, students' gardens and botanical garden which may be observed at the Botany Building. The chemistry department will show a visible absorption spectograph, ultra-violet polarimeter, and molecular models. Computing machines and mathematical models of old and rare instruments will be on exhibition in the department of mathematics. The department of zoology and physiology will open its museum and vivarium to visitors.

Roman coins in the Latin department, objects from Palestine in the Biblical History department, old textbooks, manuscripts, and new and old styles of penmanship and drawing in the Education department, and material on Boccaccio and Petrarch in the Italian department are to be included along with various exhibits of student work. The theater workshop will have on display scenery, costumes and masks designed and constructed by students in play production.

Creative Writing Instructor Named

Miss Alice Howard Spaulding, head of the English Department of the Brookline High School, will be in charge of the Creative Writing Course at the Curry School of Expression during the summer session from July 15 to August 16, it was announced by Mrs. Josephine E. Holmes, Dean of the Curry School.

Miss Spaulding was one of the founders of the Forty-Seven Workshop of Harvard and Radcliffe, was for three years on the faculty of the School of English at Bread Loaf, Vt., and the Institute of Arts and Sciences at Manchester, N. H.

Besides having lectured extensively on various forms of writing and having acted as adviser and critic to several well-known writers. Miss Spaulding has herself published stories and sketches in the Boston papers and national magazines. She is one of the authors of a recent book, "Behind the Footlights."

Success in Gardening Hinges On Proper Soil Preparation

Gardening is not all picking roses and admiring beautiful plantings. The third lecture in the home gardener's series of the Massachusetts State College yesterday afternoon was on the prosaic, but essential, subject of "Preparation of Garden Soils and the Use of Fertilizers." Harold E. White and Robert E. Young, both of the Waltham Field Station, where the lecture was given, spoke and gave demonstrations.

"The kind of soil in the garden," Mr. White said, "will determine the success one will have with the plants that are to be grown. A soil which contains relatively large amounts of organic matter will give better results than one that is sandy or of a heavy clay type. Soils that are low in organic matter will be less retentive of soil moisture and plant food elements and much slower in warming up in the spring. In choosing a garden loam pick one that is darker in color as this is usually a good indication of the amount of organic matter present in the soil. Sandy and gravelly soils can be made to produce good flowers but require more attention and skill than the average gardener has patience to lend to such a garden."

Ways of Improving Soil

To improve the physical condition of a sandy, gravelly or inferior soil, Mr. White said, there are three types of organic matter available, first, leaves and grass clippings from the lawn, available almost anywhere; second, stable manure, German and brown peats and native black peats; and third, pulverized animal manures, sold as commercial fertilizers. The leaves and grass should be composted so as to put the material in a form which can be readily incorporated into the soil.

German peat or the brown peats can be applied in quantities of an inch or more and worked into the soil alone or combined with a small amount of stable manure, which is the best way as the peat will break down more readily. The native black peats may be applied liberally to the soil using as much as three to four inches of this material.

Stable manure is very desirable. It should be well rotted when the soil is to be used immediately but can be applied quite fresh to soils in the fall when the loam is not to be used until spring. Pulverized animal manures are good sources of organic matter but should be used in greater quantities in order to get any amount of bulk into the soil.

Importance of Lime

"Lime is used on soils for two purposes," Mr. White said, "To supply the needed calcium for the plants and to counteract the soil acids which are left behind as residual products of the plant food elements. However, practically all of our garden flowers will grow quite readily in slightly acid soils and frequently in quite acid soil, particularly if the other plant food elements remain available or are applied in the form of complete fertilizers at regular intervals. Plants are living things and can adapt themselves, in time, to conditions we may consider quite adverse.

"Certain kinds of plants such as delphiniums, columbine, and iris are apparently more tolerant of soils in the alkaline range than they are of quite acid soils, but even they, at times, may make an exception. The best rules to follow with regard to lime is to maintain a condition which appears to be most favorable to the majority of plants you are growing. Where lime has not been used for several years, it would be well to make a light application to the soil every other year, using about two pounds of hydrated lime to each 100 square feet of ground space, either in the early spring or fall."

Needs of the Soil

In discussing the use of fertilizers, Mr. White said that the three plant food elements which the gardener needs to return to the soil are nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. practically all forms of animal manures and many other organic materials contain certain quantities of all three of these elements or at least one. All the complete commercial fertilizers contain these three plant food elements and the amount a certain brand will carry depends upon the analysis and is indicated by definite percentages on the bag.

"Garden soils," Mr. White said, "which contain considerable organic matter and retain the normal amounts of soil moisture, will probably not require more than two or three feedings of a chemical fertilizer during a season; one the first of May, a second the latter part of May, and possibly a third the middle of June. From two to three pounds of fertilizer per 100 square feet of garden space should be sufficient as an application and should be applied when the ground is moist and lightly watered into the soil.

Protecting the Plants

"Any fertilizer," he added, "which gets on the foliage should be immediately washed off with the garden hose. Apply the fertilizer around the plants and not on the crowns. Iris, unless on very poor soil, should not be fed more than once or twice in a season. Overfeeding with fertilizers will result in soft lush growth and poor quality of bloom. Perennials should not be fed late in the fall as they will not harden or mature off well for winter because late feeding will result in continued top growth, particularly in the case of roses."

In conclusion Mr. White suggested that if a proper soil is not available, proper improvement of poor soil probably will give nearly as good results. Gardeners should not be too easily discouraged by poor soil conditions.

Clothesline Thefts Increase

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 9 (AP)—A number of clothesline thefts was blamed by police yesterday on flood refugees, who lost much of their clothing when the river flooded their homes. Nine women reported to police today that their clotheslines were stripped of socks, shorts, underwear, dresses, handkerchiefs, table linen, blankets, sheets and many other articles.

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Railroad Issues Higher in Pre-Holiday, Profit Taking Market

Commodity and Money Markets

Rails In Demand; Industrials Down On Profit Taking

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP)—Profit takers clipped the tops off a number of recent stock market leaders today, but many rails and specialties more than held their own.

J. I. Case, near the start of the final hour, was up about 7 points, and Columbian Carbon was ahead more than 3. Industrial news helped to maintain bullish sentiment for a number of issues.

Advances of as much as a point or so were shown by United States Industrial Alcohol, Greyhound, American Radiator, Consolidated Edison, North American, Public Service of New Jersey, Santa Fe, Delaware & Hudson, Southern Pacific and Pullman.

Among losers of 1 to 2 or more were Bethlehem, Chrysler, Johns-Manville, Douglas Aircraft, Libbey-Owens and Baldwin Locomotive preferred.

The late tone was irregular. Transfers approximated 1,700,000 shares.

Bonds and commodities were fairly steady and the dollar was a bit firmer in relation to leading foreign currencies.

Phelps Dodge and some of the other coppers steadied upon the report that the domestic price of the metal would be boosted Monday to 9½ cents a pound.

Bond Prices Steady

The bond market was steady in light trading today.

Some treasuries and guaranteed loans were as much as 3-32ds higher during the second hour, and scattered recessions of 1-32d to 2-32ds were in evidence. Home Owners Loan 3s were down 5-32ds at one time.

In the domestic corporate list, the best advances were made by a few of the higher price rails. Utilities appeared mixed, although the changes were in a narrow range.

There were exceptions, however, and Big Four 5s lost a point during the morning as did International Mercantile Marine 6s and Republic Steel Corporation 4½s.

Industrial loans, communications and nonferrous metals were about steady, most of them being unchanged from yesterday.

Foreign bonds were featured by support in German Central Agricultural Bank 6s and German Government 7s of 1949, each of which added around a point. Others were steady.

Uncertainty in the development of a definite early trend of prices was attributed in part to the action of the stock market which was a trifle irregular during the first two hours of trading, and there was an absence of either a strongly developed buying or selling movements in bonds.

Dividend Declarations

Company—	Stock Rate	Per-iod	Pay-able	Stock of Record
Keystone Stl & Wire*	.. ..			Apr. 20
Accumulated				
Radio Corp of America $5 pf B	†			
Regular				
Cer de Pasco Cop	$1	Q	May 1	Apr. 18
General Cigar	$1	Q	May 1	Apr. 17
West Penn Electric				
6% pf	$1.50	Q	May 15	Apr. 20
6½ pf	$1.75	Q	May 15	Apr. 20
Bendix Avia Corp	25c	Q	June 12	May 20
Coca-Cola Bottling Co. St. Louis	50c	Q	Apr. 20	Apr. 10
Continental Can	75c	Q	May 15	Apr. 25
Lib-Owens-Fd Gl	50c	Q	June 15	May 29
RCA 7% pf A	187½c		July 1	.....
Woolworth FW Co	60c	Q	June 1	Apr. 20

*Stockholders have approved the distribution of three additional shares for each share of common held.

†At a special meeting held on April 7, 1936, stockholders approved the proposed plan whereby accumulations amounting to $22.50 per share as of April 1, 1936, will be eliminated. Under this plan, stockholders will exchange each present share for 1 1-5 shares of a new $3.50 cumulative convertible first preferred stock, callable at $100 a share, and one share of common stock. ‡Entire issues called at $55 per share, plus the above dividend.

Boston Stocks

April 9, 1936

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon)

In $	Div.	Price Close
Am Pneumat	2½	2
Am Pneumat pf	5	4
Am Pneumat 1 pf	24	24
8.75 Bos & Albany	138	138
5.00 Boston Elevated	67	67
Boston & Me	8¼	8¼
Boston & Me A fr	9	9
Boston & Me D 8s	15	15
Boston & Me pr pf	27	27
Copper Range	7½	7½
Eas Gas & Fuel	5¼	5¼
4.00 Eas Gas & F pf	66¼	66¼
East Mass R	3¼	3
East Mass R pf	53	53
East Mass R 1st pf B	10½	10½
East Mass R pf A	6¾	6¾
Eastern S S	11¾	11¾
8.00 Edison Elec*	166	166
7.00 Employer's Group	24¼	24¼
6.00 Ga Pac & Tel	122¼	122¼
Nor Butte	45c	43c
Old Colony RR	58	57¼
7.00 Penna Pfd M	2	2
Rainey Elec	2¾	2¾
Texas Oil	41¾	39¾
Torrington	19½	19½
Utah Apex	1¾	1¾
Utah M & T	72c	70c
2.50 United Shoe M	87¼	86
BONDS		
East Mass 6½s 48	78	75
East Mass 5s 48	82	81

a—partly extra. c—paid in 1935.

Markets Close On Good Friday

By the Associated Press

New York, April 9

FINANCIAL and commodity markets in all leading domestic and foreign centers will close tomorrow in observance of Good Friday.

Exceptions will be the New York poultry, dairy, bar silver, foreign exchange and potato markets; Boston wool; St. Louis Stock Exchange, and federal reports of the various livestock markets.

Most of the financial exchanges in this country will resume business for the short session on Saturday, but all European markets will remain suspended until Tuesday.

A number of commodity markets in New York will also remain closed Saturday, including coffee and sugar, cocoa, cottonseed oil, tobacco, metals, silk, hides, rubber, cotton, and wool.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Apr. 9	Last Apr. 8
118	111½	Abraham & S pf (7)	112	112	112	
13⅞	10⅞	Adams Express (.10b)	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	12⅝
38¾	25½	Adams Millis (1)	26½	26½	26½	
28	22¼	Addressograph (.60)	25⅞	25½	25⅝	25¾
4½	1⅛	Advance Rumely	3¼	3¼	3¼	
9	7⅝	Affiliated Prod (.60)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8
194	168½	Air Reduction (3f)	188¾	188¼	188¼	188⅞
6½	2	Airway Elec App	5	4⅝	4¾	5
17⅜	14⅝	Alaska Juneau (.60f)	14⅝	14½	14½	14⅝
4⅝	2¾	Alleghany Corp (h)	3½	3⅜	3½	3⅛
30¾	12⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	25	25	25	25
39¼	30½	Allegheny Steel (1)	35¾	34½	35	36
208	157	Allied Chem (6)	203	202	202	203
28⅝	23½	Allied Mills (1)	26¾	26½	26¾	26¾
9¼	6¾	Allied Stores	8½	8¼	8⅜	8½
74¼	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	73⅜	71½	71½	72¼
50½	35⅜	Allis Chalmers	49½	48½	48¾	49¼
28½	20½	Alpha Port Cem (1)	25	24¾	25	25
5⅜	3⅝	Amal Leather	4	4	4	4
125½	75	Amerada (2)	114½	114	114	115
63¼	52	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	55	55	55	
55½	42½	Am Bank Note (½b)	54¼	54	54	54⅞
50⅞	42½	Am Brake S&F (1.20)	48½	48½	48½	49
132½	125¾	Am Brake S&F pf (7)	126	125¾	125¾	126
134½	115¾	Am Can (4f)	120½	119½	120½	119⅛
166½	163	Am Can pf (7)	164½	164½	164½	
54¾	31	Am Chain	52⅜	51⅞	51⅞	52½
41	32⅜	Am Car & Fdry	38	35½	35¾	36
73¼	62	Am Car & F pf	67	66	66	67¼
54⅜	31	Am Chain	52¾	51⅞	51⅞	52½
95½	88	Am Chicle (3f)	90	90	90	89⅜
13¾	8½	Am Colortype	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¾
32⅜	27	Am Com Alcohol	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
24⅜	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar	21⅞	20¼	21	21¾
98	89	Am Crys Sug 1pf (6)	90	89¾	90	89
1⅜	¾	Am Encaustic T (h) old	⅞	¾	¾	¾
9¾	7	Am & For Pow	9½	8¾	8⅞	9
43	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	39	35	39	39
37¼	28	Am & For Pow 6	35	35	35	35¾
18½	12¼	Am & For Pw 2nf	17½	17	17	17¼
18½	11	Am Hawaiian (1)	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	16¼
8⅜	5¾	Am Hide & L	7¾	7¼	7½	7⅝
46	38½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	39½	39½	39½	
41½	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	40	40	40	40¼
4⅜	3	Am Ice	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
12⅞	10¾	Am International	12⅜	11¾	12⅜	11¾
36⅛	25½	Am Locomotive	30½	29¾	30¼	30½
29⅞	23½	Am Mach & Fy (.80)	24½	24	24½	25
15	10¼	Am Mach & Met	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	12⅞
35⅞	27⅜	Am Metal	34¼	33⅜	33⅞	34⅛
42½	38½	Am News (1.80)	41	41	41	41
13½	7¼	Am Power & Lt	13¾	12½	12⅝	12⅝
52⅞	36⅝	Am P&L 5% pf (1¼)	51⅞	50¾	50¾	51
60⅞	43	Am P&L 6% pf (1½)	59¾	58½	58½	59¼
27⅜	20¼	Am Radiator	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	23⅝
34	28¼	Am Rilling Mill (1.20)	31	30	30⅜	30⅞
116½	89¾	Am Safety Razor (.6)	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	108½
27	20¾	Am Smelting vtc	24⅜	24	24	24½
33	25⅞	Am Shipbuilding (2)	32	32	32	32
91½	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (.80b)	85¼	84	84⅝	85
102¾	136½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	142½	142½	142½	
106	104	Am Sm&R 6% pf (6)	107	107	107	107
73½	57½	Am Snuff (3f)	62	61⅝	61⅝	62⅛
33⅜	23¾	Am Steel Fdries	30⅜	29½	29⅝	29¾
38	26¾	Am Stores (2)	31	30¾	30¾	30¾
61⅞	51½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	54	53½	54	54¾
141⅞	120	Am Sug Ref pf (7)	131½	131½	131½	132
29⅜	20⅝	Am Sum Tobacco (1f)	25	25	25	24⅝
178	155¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	169¼	167½	167½	169
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	93½	92½	92¾	92⅞
35	24¼	Am Typ F pf (h)	27	27	27	
24¼	20½	Am Wat W & E	25¾	24⅜	24⅜	24⅞
11½	9¼	Am Woolen	10	9¾	9¾	9¾
70¾	60	Am Woolen pf (1)	63	63	63	62¾
2	⅞	Am Writ Pap (h)	1	1	1	1
10	5	Am Wr P pf (h)	5¾	5½	5½	5½
7¾	4	Am Zinc Lead&S	4¾	4¼	4⅜	4½
38¾	28	Anaconda Cop (¼b)	38⅛	37⅞	38⅛	38¾
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	25⅛	24¼	24¾	25
111	104¾	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	109	108½	108½	109½
50	39¾	Archer Daniels (1f)	43	42	43	
110½	105¼	Armour Del pf (7)	108	108	108	108¼
7¾	4¾	Armour Ill	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5½
84	66¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	74½	74	74½	74¾
62⅜	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½f)	60⅝	60¼	60¼	60
15⅜	7¼	Arnold Constable (½)	12⅜	12	12	12¼
22½	8½	Artloom Corp	19¾	19½	19½	19½
17¾	13½	Asso Dry Goods	16⅜	16¼	16¼	16⅜
105½	98	Asso Dry G 2pf	105½	105½	105½	
80½	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	82⅞	79¼	82⅞	80¼
104¾	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	103¼	103¼	103¾	103
35¾	27	Atl Coast Line	29¼	28¾	29	29½
⅝	⅝	Atl Refining rts wi	23-32	21-32	22-32	⅝
35¼	27¼	Atl Refining (1)	33⅜	32½	32¾	33⅜
73	48	Atlas Powder (2f)	64¾	64¼	64¼	
30¼	18¼	Atlas Tack (.25)	23¼	23	23¼	24
71¼	40¾	Auburn Auto	49¾	48½	49	49¾
10⅛	⅞	Austin Nichols	8¼	8	8	8⅛
46½	38½	Austin Nichols (A (2)	40½	40¼	40¼	40½
7¾	4¾	Aviation Corp Del	6¾	6½	6⅝	6¾
—B—						
6⅞	3¾	Baldwin Loco (h)	3¾	3	3¼	3¾
54½	37¾	Baldwin L pf (h)	40½	37½	37¾	40¼
24¼	16¼	Balt & Ohio	22	20⅞	22	21¼
34¼	22¼	Balt & Ohio pf	29½	29	29¼	29¾
49½	41⅞	Bangor & Aroos (2½)	45¼	44½	44½	
117½	112¼	Bangor & Ar pf (7)	114	114	114	114
13¾	8½	Barker Bros	10⅞	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	82¼	Barker Bros pf	100¼	100	100	100
20	14⅛	Barnsdall A	19⅞	19¼	19¼	19½
76½	63½	Bayuk Cigar (3¾)	75	74	74	75½
26	18	Beatrice Cream (1½e)	23	22½	23	22½
16¼	11¾	Bedding Hem (1)	14¾	14¾	14¾	15
29¾	21⅜	Bendix Aviation (1e)	29¾	28¾	28¾	28⅞
24⅜	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½f)	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22¾
57¼	48	Best & Co (2f)	55⅜	55½	55½	55¾
63⅜	52½	Beth Steel	63⅜	61½	62¾	63¼
19	16⅞	Beth Steel 5% pf	17½	17¼	17¼	17½
48	23	Bigelow Sanford (¼)	46½	46¼	46½	46¾
20¼	15¼	Blaw Knox (.10b)	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	19⅜
21⅝	19½	Bloomingdale (.40)	19¼	19¼	19¼	..
99	90	Blumenthal pf	90¼	90¼	90¼	
26½	20⅞	Boeing Airplane	22¾	21⅞	22	22
63½	52	Bohn Alumin & Br (3)	57	56½	56½	56⅝
45	39⅜	Bon Ami B (2½)	41½	41¼	41½	41¼
30¼	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	27¾	27⅜	27⅝	27½
83½	64	Borg Warner (3)	80½	80¼	80½	81¾
11½	7¾	Boston & Maine	8½	8½	8½	8½
18⅞	15½	Bridgeport Brass (.40)	17⅜	17	17⅜	17⅜
64⅞	51½	Briggs Mfg (2½)	59½	57½	57½	59¼
60	48	Briggs & Strat (3)	64⅜	64	64	66
48½	41	Bristol Myers (2½)	46½	46	46½	47
50½	40¾	Brooklyn Man T (3)	49¾	48¾	49¼	49⅞
9	6¾	Brooklyn Queens	8¾	7½	8½	8¾
51½	33½	Brooklyn Q pf (3g)	40½	39¼	40	40½
56½	50	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	51½	50⅝	51½	51
13	8¾	Brunswick Balke	10½	10¼	10¼	10½
14¼	8⅝	Bucyrus Erie	12½	12¾	12⅜	12½
20⅛	16	Bucyrus Erie cv pf	16⅝	16¼	16	17
15	9⅛	Budd Mfg	14¼	13½	13¾	14
5⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg rts	4¾	4¼	4½	4⅝
14	11⅛	Budd Wheel	11⅜	10½	10⅝	11⅜
31½	22¾	Bullard	27	27	27	27½
21½	11½	Bulova Watch	22	20⅝	21¼	20¼
33¼	25⅜	Burroughs Add (.60f)	30	29¾	29¾	30¼
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	8	7⅞	7½	7⅞
24⅞	16½	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	21	19½	19½	21
6⅝	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	5¾	5½	5⅝	5¾
25¼	19⅜	Byers	23	22⅜	22⅝	23⅛
25⅜	23	Byron Jackson (1)	24⅞	24½	24½	24⅞
—C—						
37⅝	32	Calif Packing (1½)	33	32¾	32¾	33
1⅞	⅝	Callahan Z & L	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
9¾	6	Calumet & Hecla	10¼	9	10¼	9⅛
40¼	30	Campbell W&C (1f)	37¼	36⅜	36⅜	37⅝
16½	13¼	Canada Dry	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝
15¾	10⅝	Canadian Pacific	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	13⅜
43½	37⅛	Cannon Mills (2)	42	42	42	42
49½	45¾	Capital Adm pf (3)	49½	49¼	49½	49½
100⅞	91	Carc C&O st (5)	99	97¾	98	
9¾	7¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	8¾	8⅝	8¾	8½
164	92½	Case Thresh	169¾	165	166½	162
141	116	Case Thresh pf (7)	139½	138	139½	139
79	34¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	77⅞	77	77½	77½
32¼	26¼	Celanese Corp (½b)	28½	27¾	28⅛	28¼
31½	19¼	Celotex Co	28	27¾	27⅝	28¼
35¼	25⅝	Central Aguirre (1½f)	33½	33½	33½	33⅝
57	46¼	Central RR of NJ	56	49	50	47
56⅞	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	55⅝	55	55	55⅞
19¼	13⅜	Certain-Teed	18⅜	17¾	17¾	18⅛
96¼	89½	Certain-Teed pf	96	95½	95½	..
104¾	101	Champion P pf (6)	103	103	103	
65	22¼	Checker Cab Mfg	63½	62¼	63¼	63¾
67	66	Chesapeake Corp (3)	67	66	67	
61	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	58¼	57⅝	58⅛	57⅝
	2¾	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
	8¼	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	6¾	6½	6⅝	6¾
27¼	27¼	Chi Mail Order (1½)	29	29	29	29½
2¾	1¾	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
5⅛	3	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¾
4¾	2¾	Chi & N'western (h)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝
9¼	7¼	Chi & N'west pf (h)	9½	9½	9½	9¾
17¾	15½	Chi Pneu Tool	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¾
54	54	Chi Rock Isl & Pac pf	54	54	54	..
3	1⅜	Chi Rk I & P (h)	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
5	5	Chi R I&P 6% (h)	5	5	5	5½
8	4⅜	Chi R I&P 7% (h)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
31¼	19¾	Chi Yellow Cab (1)	30⅛	29¾	29¾	30⅛
26¾	25⅞	Chickasha Cot Oil (h)	26	26	26	26
45c	43c	Childs Company	4½	3¾	4	3¾
58	57¼	Chrysler (4)	102⅜	100½	101½	102
19⅞	15¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	18⅜	18¼	18¼	18¼
86½	72⅜	City Ice & F pf (6½)	81½	81¼	81¼	81½
44½	35½	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	40⅝	40¼	40½	40¼
21¾	16	Congress Cigar (2e)	21⅛	21¼	21⅛	
13⅝	9¼	Consol Cigar	11	10⅝	10⅝	10¾
7⅛	5½	Consol Film Ind	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	5¾
20¼	17½	Consol Film I pf (½g)	17½	17½	17½	
38⅝	30⅝	Consol Ed NY (1)	35⅛	34¾	34⅞	34⅛
108½	102	Consol Ed pf (5)	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼
6¾	4¾	Consol Laundries	5⅛	5	5¼	5
15½	11⅝	Consol Oil (¼b)	14⅞	14½	14¼	14⅜
11⅞	6⅝	Consol Rys Cu pf	9	8½	8½	9¼
1⅝	⅝	Consol Textile (h)	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
24½	19⅜	Container n	22⅞	22½	22⅞	22¾
19¼	16⅝	Cont Baking A	18½	16½	16½	16½
2¾	1⅝	Cont Baking B	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
77⅜	67½	Cont Baking pf (4)	76½	76½	77¾	76⅝
87½	73½	Cont Can (3)	79¾	79	79	80⅜
24⅝	18	Cont Dia Fibre (½b)	21½	19¾	20½	19⅝
46	39¾	Cont Insurance (1.20f)	41½	41	41¼	41¼
4	2¼	Cont Motors	3	3	3	3
38½	23½	Cont Oil (3)	34½	33¾	34	34
46	44¾	Cont Steel (½b)	45¾	44	44¼	45½
69	60	Corn Exchange (3)	67½	66	66¾	67¼
78½	68½	Corn Products (3)	71	72	73	72½
7¼	5¼	Coty	5½	4¾	5¼	5¼
37¾	35	Cream of Wheat (2)	35	35	35	35½
23⅞	15⅝	Crosley Radio (¼e)	23	22½	22½	22½
59½	43¾	Crown Cork & S (1)	58⅞	57½	58⅜	58½
47¼	46½	Crown Cork pf (2.70)	46⅞	46⅝	46½	46⅝
166	162	Crown W Pap 1 pf (1g)	164½	163½	163½	
10⅝	7⅝	Crown Zeller vtc	9¼	8⅞	9	9¼
41	35	Crucible Steel	38½	37½	37½	39
2⅞	1⅝	Cuba Co	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
18½	11	Cuba Ry pf	13	13	13	
14¼	6½	Cuban Am Sug	11½	10⅜	10⅜	11
102	63½	Cuban Am Sug pf	96	94½	94½	96
23¼	18¾	Curtis Publishing	22⅜	21½	22	21½
104	99½	Curtis Pub pf (7)	102	102	102	102
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	6¾	6½	6¾	6⅝
21½	10½	Curtiss-Wright A	17¼	16⅜	17	16⅞
65	43¼	Cutler Hammer (¼b)	60⅝	59	60⅜	60¾
—D—						
89¼	52	Deere & Co	86	84⅞	84⅞	85
31	27	Deere & Co pf (.35g)	29¾	29⅜	29⅜	29¼
26	22	Deisel W G (½g)	24½	24	24¼	24¼
52	36⅜	Del & Hudson	48½	46⅞	47¾	46¾
23½	15¾	Del Lack & W	20¼	19⅝	20	20
9⅝	4⅜	Denver R G pf (h)	7½	6⅞	7	7
10	7	Detroit & Mack	6	6	6	
58	42	Devoe & Ray A (2)	57½	55	55	58
40½	36¾	Diamond Match (1½f)	37⅝	37	37⅝	
34⅝	22½	Distillers Cp Seag	23½	22½	22¾	23½
52⅝	41½	Dome Mines (2f)	44⅝	44⅜	44⅜	44¾
11⅞	8¾	Dominion Stores	9	8⅞	8	9¼
75¾	50⅝	Douglas A	68	63½	64⅜	67⅝
18⅞	15½	Dresser B	16¾	16¾	16¾	
3	1⅛	Duluth So Sh pf	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
8¼	6	Dunhill Inter	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
153	138	du Pont de Nem (3.60)	152⅝	151¼	151¼	152
133½	129	du Pont deb (6)	131	131	131	131
—E—						
9⅞	7¼	Eastern Roll Mill	8¼	8⅛	8¼	8½
170½	156½	Eastman Kodak (5f)	168	167	167¼	168
166	158	Eaton Mfg (2)	164	164	164	
37	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	36	35¾	35¾	36⅛
9¼	7¼	Eitingon Schild	7¾	7¼	7¼	7¾
44⅜	36½	Elec Auto-Dite (1.20)	42	41⅛	41⅛	41⅞
114	110¼	Elec Auto-L pf (7)	111½	111⅜	111½	111⅝
17⅜	13¼	Elec Boat	13⅜	12½	13⅛	13⅜
7¾	6½	Elec & Mus Ind .24e)	6¾	6⅝	6¾	6⅝
16⅜	6¾	Elec Pow & Lt	14⅝	14½	14¾	14¼
65⅜	29½	El PW&L 6% pf	59¾	59	59	59¼
69¼	32¾	Elec Pow & L pf	64¼	62½	62½	
55¼	48⅜	Elec Sto Battery (2f)	50¼	49⅝	49⅝	50½
1⅞	½	Ele Horn Coal (h)	⅞	⅝	⅝	⅞
17⅝	11⅝	Engineers Pub S	14⅞	14¾	14¾	15
67½	45½	Engineers P S 5pf	67	67	67	
75	55	Engineers PS 6pf	76	76	76	
70	48	Engineers PS ww	73¼	73	73¼	
7⅝	5¼	Equitable Off Bldg	6¼	6	6¼	6¼
17⅝	11⅝	Erie RR	15⅜	14⅞	15¼	15
27¾	16⅜	Erie RR 1pf	23	22⅜	22⅜	22½
19	11¾	Erie RR 2pf	16	16	16	16
40⅞	31¼	Evans Products (1)	36½	34¾	35⅞	34½
—F—						
5¾	2¾	Fairbanks Co	3½	3½	3½	3½
18⅛	11½	Fairbanks pf	12½	12½	12½	12½
53⅜	34¾	Fairbanks Morse	52⅝	51	52	53
153	123½	Fairbanks M 6% pf (6)	155	155	155	
41½	31⅝	Falardo Sug	36⅛	36	36½	36⅜
25	19½	Fed Lt & Trac	23⅞	23¾	23¾	24⅛
97	84	Fed Lt & Tr pf (6)	94	93¾	94	
12¼	7⅜	Fed Motor Tr (.10b)	11⅜	10¾	10¾	10¾
5⅝	4½	Fed Screw W	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
44½	21½	Fed Water Serv	31	30¾	30¾	30¾
25½	20½	Fed'd Paper Sto (1)	23⅞	23½	23½	24
49¼	42	Fidelity Ph F In (1.20f)	44	44	44	44½
33¼	24⅞	Firestone T&R (1.20)	31½	31	31⅜	31¾
104¾	100¾	Firestn T&R pf A (6)	104	103⅜	104	103⅞
48¼	40⅜	First Nat Stores (1½)	45⅝	45½	43⅜	45¼
11¼	7½	Allanshaw B (h)	9	7½	8¼	9⅜
47½	37¼	Food Mach n (1)	41	41	41	43
38¾	27	Foster-Wheler	35½	35	35¼	35
127	111	Foster-Wheel-pf	115	115	115	
38	32½	Fourth Nat Inv (¾b)	34½	34¼	34¼	34¼

Business and Industry

Construction Work in 16 Southern States Breaks All Records

Commerce and Finance

Syndicate Offers $70,000,000 Issue Of N. Y. Edison

NEW YORK, April 9—A $70,000,000 issue of debentures of Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc., is being offered today by a syndicate headed by Morgan Stanley & Co. One half of the total consists of 3¼ per cent debentures, due on April 1, 1936, which will be offered at 101 and accrued interest, and $35,000,000 of 3½ per cent debentures, due on April 1, 1956, which are priced at 99½ and accrued interest. The 3¼s give a yield of about 3.10 per cent to April 1, 1944, the first date at which they are callable at par, while the 3½s return 3.53 per cent to maturity.

Other houses in the syndicate are: Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Blyth & Co., Inc., Brown, Harriman & Co., Inc., Lazard Freres & Co., Inc., the First Boston Corporation, Edward B. Smith & Co.; Bonbright & Co., Inc., Lehman Brothers, Clark, Dodge & Co., Bancamerica-Blair Corporation, Dominick & Dominick; Goldman, Sachs & Co., Harris, Hall & Co., Inc., Hayden, Stone & Co., Hamphill, Noyes & Co., W. E Hutton & Co., Kean, Taylor & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., Lee Higginson Corporation; Mellon Securities Company, Inc., F. S. Moseley & Co., Schoellkopf, Hutton & Pomeroy, Inc., J. & W. Seligman & Co., Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc., Spencer Trask & Co., White, Weld & Co., and Dillon, Read & Co.

To Retire Higher Coupons

The proceeds to the company from sale, aggregating $68,862,500 exclusive of accrued interest, will be applied to the redemption of $50,000,000 of Consolidated Gas Company (predecessor company), 5½ per cent debentures, due on Feb. 1, 1945, which the company intends to call for redemption on May 15 next at 103½, requiring $51,750,000; and to the redemption of $20,000,000 of Consolidated Gas Company 5 per cent debentures, due on July 15, 1957, to be redeemed on July 15, 1936, at 103, requiring $20,600,000.

The balance needed for these redemptions, or $3,487,500, plus the company's estimated expenses in selling the new debentures ($495,800), together aggregating $3,983,300, will be obtained from current cash. The proceeds from the sale, less estimated expenses, will approximate $68,366,700.

Underwriting discounts or commissions on the 3¼ per cent debentures total $612,500, or 1¾ per cent of the principal amount offered, and on the 3½s to $700,000, or 2 per cent, making $1,312,500 in all.

Redemption Prices Are Set

The 3¼ per cent debentures will be redeemable at 103 at the option of the company, as a whole at any time or in part on any semi-annual interest date on at least thirty days' notice to April 1, 1937; thereafter at 102¾ to April 1, 1938; thereafter at 102½ to April 1, 1939; thereafter at 102¼ to April 1, 1940; thereafter at 102 to April 1, 1941; thereafter at 101½ to April 1, 1942; thereafter at 101 to April 1, 1943; thereafter at 100½ to April 1, 1944, and thereafter at par to maturity, plus accrued interest.

The 3½ per cent debentures will be redeemable on or before April 1, 1939, at 103; thereafter to April 1, 1942, at 102½; thereafter to April 1, 1945, at 102; thereafter to April 1, 1948, at 101½; thereafter to April 1, 1954, at 100½, and thereafter to maturity at par.

Kresge Sales Off 2.7 P. C. During Month of March

NEW YORK, April 8 (AP)—S. S. Kresge Company March sales declined 2.7 per cent from the total for the same month a year before. Sales this year totaled $10,043,390 compared with $10,328,161 in March, 1935.

For the first three months of this year sales amounted to $28,211,396, an increase of 1.5 per cent from the total of $27,791,636 for the first three months of 1935.

HINCKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST.
BOSTON
FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

OLD STATE HOUSE BOSTON
Massachusetts Investors Trust
Established 1924
MASSACHUSETTS DISTRIBUTORS, INC.
General Distributors
85 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON
LOS ANGELES
CHICAGO NEW YORK

Building Awards in South Set All-Time Record for Quarter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., April 9—Building, engineering and construction contracts awarded in 16 southern states in the first quarter of 1936 set an all-time high first-quarter record and totaled $233,195,000, according to the Manufacturers Record.

This compares with a total of $110,566,000 in the like period of last year, an increase of $122,639,000 or 110 per cent. Compared with the corresponding periods of 1934 and 1933, respectively, the 1936 three-months total shows gains of 63 per cent and 255 per cent.

Contracts Up in March

Contracts awarded in March, covering all classes of building and construction, totalled $60,285,000, the highest total for the third month of the year since 1931. The March total shows a gain of more than 100 per cent compared with the March, 1935, and of nearly 25 per cent compared with March, 1934.

Industrial and engineering contracts hold first place in the awards for the first three months of this year running to $96,315,000 which is noteworthy in that over a long period of years highway building has held the premier position. Industrial plant construction alone accounted for 84 per cent or $81,636,000.

The sharp pick-up in industrial construction is shown in comparing the gain of 166 per cent in combined industrial and engineering awards this year over last while for industrial construction alone the gain is 290 per cent.

Highway-building with awards aggregating $61,177,000 is second in importance. The 1936 total compared with $40,262,000 of road, paving and bridge contracts placed in the first three months of last year, represents a gain of more than 50 per cent.

Public Building Awards

Public building awards, amounting to $60,284,000 are third. The 1936 figure shows a gain of over 200 per cent, compared with $19,928,000 of public building construction contracts placed in the first quarter of last year.

Numerous notable industrial enterprises go to make up the impressive list of the work now under construction, recently completed and projected. For three years there has been a sharp increase in industrial building operations. While a survey of current activity reveals a broad diversity of enterprises, turning out a wide variety of products, the growing importance of the South as a center of chemical manufacturing is strikingly apparent.

Notable among the new plants put under way recently is the $4,000,000 paper mill for the Crossett Lumber Company at Crossett, Ark., and the $3,500,000 pulp mill being constructed on the Houston (Texas) ship channel for the Champion Fibre & Paper Company of Canton, N. C., and Hamilton, Ohio. Last month a nationally known firm awarded contracts calling for the investment of $1,000,000 in a new dairy at St. Louis, Mo. Improvements were put under way at an oil refinery in Nederland, Texas, involving an outlay of $4,000,000.

Private Operations

Privately financed building operations in the first three months of 1936 were undertaken at a cost of $15,419,000, which compares with $14,288,000 of like awards in the corresponding period of 1935. Dwelling operations in the first quarter of this year declined sharply, due principally to the unusually severe winter experienced in the South. The volume of planned residential building indicates, however, the next few months will see awards made in volume.

Apartments and hotels are being built in many towns and cities through the South. To April 1, awards for such projects amounted to $4,507,000, as against $2,116,000 in the first three months of 1935.

Store construction with $3,292,000 of awards, January-March, 1936, compare with $3,096,000 for the first quarter of last year. In fact, every classification of general building this year shows a gain as compared with last with the sole exception of dwellings. This indicates clearly the heavy investment of private funds being made in new and improved commercial facilities.

The World's Business

Shedding Light on Corporation Affairs—SEC Activity Takes Place of Stockholder Apathy

By H. B. E.

AN OLD complaint in this column is being answered in the growing interest which individual stockholders are manifesting in their own corporations. Apathy has too long been the rule. It has negatived that democratization of industrial control which the diffusion of stock participation was supposed to bring in its train. Instead of democracy, there is oligarchy. It is an oligarchy of management, or officer personnel. Stockholders, not realizing either their role or their responsibility as owners, leave the conduct of affairs to the corporation officers. They fill out proxies automatically. The result is that the managers, who probably own only a slight fraction of stock, are owners in fact if not in name. The situation is no more healthy than would be the situation if voters refused to exercise the suffrage.

Instances of stockholder apathy could be given endlessly. I was once asked by the owner of stock in a molybdenum company what molybdenum was. A lady who had bought some stock in Kreuger & Toll did not know that the company was interested in the manufacture and sale of matches. A relation, who has been a stockholder all her adult life, recently tried to argue with me that certificates of stock had detachable coupons, which had to be sent to the corporation at dividend time. She had never even seen her stock. It had been kept by a bank, which received the dividends from the corporations, and sent them to her. In these circumstances it is not surprising that managers have ruled corporations pretty much as they pleased.

* * *

What is not less surprising is that they have furnished just as little information as they wished. The acts which set up the Securities and Exchange Commission tried to usher in a new order. They have forced the corporations to shed light on their own operations. Some of the data may not be necessary. Some may seem as if they were called for vexatiously. But there can be no question of the desirability of opening up corporation operations to the light of day. The pity is that the Government should have been left to do the job that the stockholder long ago should have done.

This policy of the SEC has now been subjected to a sharp challenge. Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation is seeking a permanent injunction against the commission to restrain it from publishing the sales figures contained in Allied's application for permanent registration. We cannot see ourselves why the sales figures of the corporation should be any more secret than the circulation of this newspaper. Perhaps there is some reason that does not spring to the eyes of the layman. But Allied Chemical will not get the benefit of the doubt from those who have been fighting the cause of publicity for the operations of corporations. For this is the corporation which was perhaps the most secretive of them all.

For many years the only figures which the company supplied to its stockholders were the gross and net profits for the year. Consequently, the statements were absolutely incomprehensible to the stockholders. One did not even know how the income had been earned—how much, that is, came from the business and how much from speculation in stocks. Some years ago the New York Stock Exchange chose to challenge this secrecy. It threatened that if more data were not issued the stock would be deprived of listing privileges. Allied Chemical is a powerful corporation, but it had to give in. The SEC in this respect is putting the power of Government behind that of the stock exchange.

* * *

Other companies have been only a little less reticent. Several years ago, former Ambassador James W. Gerard, a well-known Wall Street lawyer, went over with me the reports of a score of well-known corporations. He said that he could not peer behind any one of them to see exactly how the business was conducted. "Stockholders, you see," he said, "are really members of a blind pool. That is why there has been so much speculation, why there has been panic. People have not been buying shares in corporations; they have been buying lottery tickets."

"Isn't it, after all, the stockholder's fault?" I hazarded.

"Of course," he replied, explaining:

> Some of the remedies are in the stockholder's own hands. A stockholder, like a people, gets the government he deserves. He should attend the corporation meeting, instead of feeding the power of the officers by sending proxies to them. Let them follow the practice in Britain, where the stockholders turn up at the annual meetings of their companies if only for the purpose of murmuring an occasional Hear! Hear! In this country the feeling has got around that a visit from a stockholder at a corporation meeting is a kind of intrusion. He is looked upon as a sandbagger. The attitude can be overcome only by the determination of stockholders to assert their rights.

He added, however, that the abuse was so rife as to call for the intervention of government. This was before the passing of the two acts setting up the Securities and Exchange Committee.

The time will come when corporation statements will have to be made as plain as railroad statements are. Earlier this week we gave a specimen statement of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. This is the result of government compulsion. Railroads are compelled to make their reports in a stated form laid down by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Thus one has some guidance in appraising what their stock is worth. The same rule should be made for corporations which are engaged in interstate commerce, as most of them are. It is not sufficient, in other words, to make the corporations divulge information; they should be compelled to present it in standard form.

Number of Continental Can Stockholders at New Peak

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 9—The Continental Company, Inc., reports the highest number of stockholders in its history at the end of last month, with official records showing 23,928 holders. Previous to 1935, the high record was 22,431 holders in August, 1932.

The company has over six times as many stockholders now as it had 10 years ago, the total holders of record at the end of March, 1926, having been 3778.

The average holding of the present number of stockholders is 111 shares and a recent analysis showed that over 60 per cent of them, or approximately 14,400 holders, owned 50 shares each, or less.

Polish Business Leaders Visit U. S.

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP)—A commission of Polish business leaders and industrialists made preparations to visit principal American cities to study at first hand various aspects of foreign trade in the United States as it relates to Poland.

The delegation, headed by Josef Jakubowski, director of the Polish Chamber of Commerce and Industry, was welcomed by the Polish-American Chamber of Commerce, which entertained the visitors and several hundred American business men at a dinner.

Tentative arrangements have been made for the commission to visit Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Detroit and Buffalo. Other cities may be added to the schedule.

Steel in Use in United States Put at 17,000 Pounds Per Person

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—American civilization rests upon a base of steel in the form of countless articles in everyday use, estimated at 954,000,000 tons, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. This amount of steel is equal to nearly 17,000 pounds for every man, woman and child in the United States.

The estimate is the first ever made by the institute covering the amount of steel in use in this country. It is based on calculations of steel consumption and production from 1865, the year when the perfection of the Bessemer process brought the dawn of the modern steel industry, through 1935.

The amount of steel in use during 1935 was estimated to be the greatest in the history of the country. Likewise the amount of steel in use per capita was the highest in history, representing an increase of more than 500 pounds per person over 1934.

Some of the steel now in use was produced many years ago; most of the 24,000 tons of steel in the Brooklyn Bridge, for instance, was rolled in 1883, while many steel-framed buildings built before 1900 are still standing.

Moreover, some of the 38,500,000 tons of steel rails in service today were laid half a century ago.

Machinery Business Up Over Year Ago

NEW YORK, April 9—That the machinery and machine tool business during the first quarter of this year was reasonably satisfactory was confirmed by reports from more than a dozen important industrial centers, the American Machinist states. Business was well above the first quarter of 1935.

Flooded areas are rapidly returning to normal as industrials repair water damage which seems to have been concentrated largely on motors and other electrical equipment. With the return of warm weather automobile sales have mounted rapidly and have forced production activity to capacity in the main and subsidiary plants.

Bank in Chicago Plans to Retire RFC-Owned Stock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 9—The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has received formal announcement from the First National Bank of Chicago that the bank intends to retire the remaining $15,000,000 of its preferred stock still held by the RFC. The bank retired $10,000,000 of the original $25,000,000 issue last December.

Sale of additional common stock to present shareholders will provide $10,000,000 for the impending removal of the RFC from any potential influence in the First National's affairs, the remaining $5,000,000 to be taken from reserves.

This is not an Offering Prospectus. The offer of these Bonds is made only by means of the Offering Prospectus. This is published on behalf of only those of the undersigned who are registered dealers in securities in this State.

This issue, though registered, is not approved or disapproved by the Securities and Exchange Commission, which does not pass on the merits of any registered securities.

$70,000,000

Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.

(FORMERLY CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK)

DEBENTURES

$35,000,000 Ten-Year 3¼% Series due 1946

Dated April 1, 1936 — Due April 1, 1946

$35,000,000 Twenty-Year 3½% Series due 1956

Dated April 1, 1936 — Due April 1, 1956

Interest payable April 1 and October 1 in New York City

CITY BANK FARMERS TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK, TRUSTEE

Coupon Debentures in denomination of $1,000, registerable as to principal. Registered Debentures in denominations of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000. Within each Series coupon Debentures and registered Debentures, and the several denominations, interchangeable.

Ten-Year 3¼% Debentures, Series due 1946, are redeemable, at the option of the Company, as a whole at any time or in part on any semi-annual interest date on at least 30 days' published notice, to and including April 1, 1937 at 103%; thereafter at successively decreasing prices to and including April 1, 1944; and thereafter at 100%; in each case with accrued interest.

Twenty-Year 3½% Debentures, Series due 1956, are redeemable, at the option of the Company, as a whole at any time or in part on any semi-annual interest date on at least 30 days' published notice, to and including April 1, 1939 at 103%; thereafter at successively decreasing prices to and including April 1, 1954; and thereafter at 100%; in each case with accrued interest.

The following is merely a brief outline of certain information contained in the Offering Prospectus and is subject to the more detailed statements in the Offering Prospectus and the Registration Statement, which include important information not outlined or indicated herein. The Offering Prospectus, which must be furnished to each purchaser, should be read prior to any purchase of these Debentures.

THE COMPANY — Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc. (formerly Consolidated Gas Company of New York), incorporated in New York in 1884, is engaged in the business of manufacturing and supplying gas in portions of the City of New York. It is also a holding company which controls certain public utility companies supplying gas, electricity and steam in various parts of the City of New York and of Westchester County, and which also controls several non-utility companies.

The properties of the Company include gas manufacturing plants, holder stations and transfer mains (which are operated in conjunction with those of its subsidiaries engaged in the gas business), a gas transmission and distribution system, office and service buildings and other facilities, all located in the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx. The properties of the Company's subsidiaries include electric generating stations and substations, gas manufacturing plants, holder stations and transfer mains, steam manufacturing plants, electric, gas and steam transmission and distribution systems, and office and service buildings and other facilities.

CAPITALIZATION

	Outstanding as of December 31, 1935
Twenty-Year 5½% Gold Debenture Bonds due February 1, 1945	$ 50,000,000.00
Twenty-Year 4½% Gold Debenture Bonds due June 1, 1951	60,000,000.00
Twenty-Five-Year 5% Gold Debenture Bonds due July 15, 1957	30,000,000.00*
$5 Cumulative Preferred Stock (outstanding 2,099,249 shares of no par or stated value)	191,031,659.00
Common Stock (outstanding 11,476,527 shares of no par or stated value)	392,095,819.69

*$10,000,000 called for redemption January 15, 1936.

SECURITIES GUARANTEED: Pursuant to the terms of an agreement dated July 12, 1904, the Company assumed and agreed to pay the principal and interest of certain bonds of Westchester Lighting Company, one of its subsidiaries, of which $21,575,000 are outstanding.

Long Term Debt of Subsidiary Companies outstanding as of December 31, 1935, aggregated $281,015,590 principal amount (excluding $66,223,293.80 reacquired of which $59,223,000 is pledged in connection with funded debt). Stocks of Subsidiary Companies held by minority stockholders and outstanding as of December 31, 1935, amounted to $14,229,890 par or stated value.

EARNINGS — The Profit and Loss Statements of the Company in the Offering Prospectus, subject to the related notes and other important relevant information, shows the following Total Operating Revenues, Operating Income, Non-Operating Income, Gross Corporate Income (available for fixed charges after provisions for Federal income taxes and Retirement Expense), Total Deductions from Gross Corporate Income, and Net Income, for the three years 1933, 1934 and 1935:

Year ended December 31	Total Operating Revenues	Operating Income	Non-Operating Income*	Gross Corporate Income	Total Deductions from Gross Corporate Income	Net Income
1933	$21,985,069.68	$5,968,384.34	$48,725,784.95	$54,694,169.29	$7,886,988.54	$46,807,180.75
1934	22,012,121.14	4,326,587.17	43,474,015.73	47,800,602.90	7,381,264.22	40,419,338.68
1935	20,892,659.63	3,059,245.21	35,695,340.88	38,754,586.09	7,458,735.51	31,295,850.58

*Non-Operating Income consists principally of dividends from subsidiaries; in the years 1933 and 1935 the equity of the Company in the aggregate earnings of the subsidiaries for each such year exceeded the aggregate dividends received from subsidiaries; in 1934 the dividends received exceeded the equity of the Company in the earnings of the subsidiaries for the year by $5,073,036.98.

The consolidated Profit and Loss Statements of the Company and its subsidiaries in the Offering Prospectus, subject to the related notes and other important relevant information, show the following Total Operating Revenues, Gross Corporate Income (available for fixed charges after provisions for Federal income taxes and Retirement Expense), Total Deductions from Gross Corporate Income (including Net Income applicable to Minority Interests) and Net Income applicable to the Company, for the three years 1933, 1934 and 1935:

Year ended December 31	Total Operating Revenues	Gross Corporate Income	Total Deductions from Gross Corporate Income	Net Income applicable to the Company
1933	$222,935,353.87	$71,555,143.56	$22,984,514.02	$48,570,629.54
1934	227,503,439.81	58,312,260.97	22,826,149.70	35,486,111.27
1935	232,294,875.56	56,632,469.83	23,139,438.07	33,493,031.76

PURPOSE OF ISSUE — The proceeds from the sale of the Debentures to the Underwriters will aggregate $68,862,500 (exclusive of accrued interest), and will be applied to the redemption on May 15, 1936, of the above $50,000,000 Twenty-Year 5½% Gold Debenture Bonds at 103½% ($51,750,000) and accrued interest, and to the redemption on July 15, 1936, of the remaining $20,000,000 of the above Twenty-Five-Year 5% Gold Debenture Bonds at 103% ($20,600,000). The balance required for such redemptions plus the Company's estimated expenses in connection with the sale of the Debentures, together aggregating approximately $3,983,300 (exclusive of accrued interest on the Bonds redeemed), will be obtained from the Company's current cash.

DEBENTURES — The Ten-Year 3¼% Debentures, Series due 1946, and the Twenty-Year 3½% Debentures, Series due 1956, will be issued under a Trust Agreement dated April 1, 1936, between the Company and City Bank Farmers Trust Company, as Trustee. The Debentures will be unsecured. While no further Debentures may be issued thereunder, the Trust Agreement will contain no limitations on the creation of similar debenture issues or of other securities by the Company.

UNDERWRITING — Subject to certain terms and conditions, the Underwriters named in the Offering Prospectus have severally agreed to purchase from the Company $35,000,000 Ten-Year 3¼% Debentures at 99¼%, and $35,000,000 Twenty-Year 3½% Debentures at 97½%, or a total of $68,862,500, plus accrued interest. The Ten-Year 3¼% Debentures are to be offered to the public at 101%, and the Twenty-Year 3½% Debentures are to be offered to the public at 99½%, or a total of $70,175,000, plus accrued interest. The underwriting discounts for the Ten-Year 3¼% Debentures and the Twenty-Year 3½% Debentures are 1¾% and 2%, respectively, or a total of $1,312,500.

PRICES

Ten-Year 3¼% Debentures 101% and Accrued Interest

Twenty-Year 3½% Debentures 99½% and Accrued Interest

The Underwriters have agreed to purchase these Debentures when, as and if issued, and subject to the approval of Messrs. Davis Polk Wardwell Gardiner & Reed, counsel for the Underwriters, and to certain further conditions. The validity of the franchises of the Company and its subsidiaries and certain other matters have been passed upon by their respective counsel. It is expected that delivery of Debentures in temporary form, exchangeable for definitive Debentures when prepared, will be made at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. on or about April 15, 1936, against payment therefor in New York funds.

Further information, in particular financial statements, is contained in the Registration Statement on file with the Commission, and in the Offering Prospectus which must be furnished to each purchaser and is obtainable only from such of the undersigned as are registered dealers in securities in this State.

MORGAN STANLEY & CO. Incorporated

KUHN, LOEB & CO. — BLYTH & CO., INC.

BROWN HARRIMAN & CO. Incorporated — LAZARD FRÈRES & COMPANY Incorporated

THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION — EDWARD B. SMITH & CO.

BONBRIGHT & COMPANY Incorporated — LEHMAN BROTHERS

CLARK, DODGE & CO.

Dated April 9, 1936.

Interpretations Of Basing Point System Diverse

This is the second of two articles on the basing point system now under attack in Congress.

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 9—On the other hand, the industries using the formula assert, in the first place, that a method which makes pricing simpler may make competition keener instead of duller, enabling producers in a wide area to compete more effectively. They point out, for instance, that the competition of distant Pittsburgh and Coatesville producers, reaching out into Erie for volume, holds prices down at the latter point.

The issue may be seen somewhat more clearly if the basing-point price formula is seen as a method of creating "free trade" over a wide area by breaking down the barriers, similar to tariff walls, which high freights impose on the marketing of heavy goods. Basing points such as Pittsburgh are in the position of export communities. Buying points like Erie are in the position of import communities.

The basing point formula permits Pittsburgh to compete in Erie regardless of the freight cost. To the extent that this is a true analogy, the basing-point system favors the Pittsburgh *producer* and the Erie *consumer*. Were it abolished, the near-Erie mill would be in the position of a protected infant industry. The freight costs would become a tariff wall enabling it to enjoy the local market all to itself.

Contradictory Testimony

This may explain the apparently contradictory testimony of witnesses at the Senate hearings, on the effect which abolition of basing point price formulas would have on prices. President Grace of Bethlehem Steel Corporation said that abolition would cause prices to go higher. President Irvin of U. S. Steel, however, intimated that it would cause them to fall, and the head of the Cement Institute explicitly predicted this.

Actually it appears that if basing point or "freight equalization" formulas affect prices other than through making them simpler to quote, it does so by holding them down at Erie and up at Pittsburgh. Were it abolished, the Pittsburgh mills, which produce more than is locally consumed and rely on out-of-town markets like Erie, would be in the position of England's export industries when foreign tariff walls began to go up against them. They would have to fight harder for the local market. Contrariwise the near-Erie producers, being freed of Pittsburgh and Coatesville competition from afar, could monopolize their local markets and safely put prices up.

The anti-bigness argument in the case of freight equalization formulas has backfired somewhat in the recent testimony. One of the arguments cited against them is that they enable the big companies to reach out and take business from the little companies. The testimony indicates, however, that the system enables little companies to reach out and take business from the big ones.

General opinion in the steel industry is that with a few exceptions the little companies would suffer most, the big companies least, from the abolition of basing points. Little companies in "import communities," like Colorado Fuel, would benefit, but those in "export communities" like Weirton, Pennsylvania, would suffer. The big companies, like United States Steel, however, are so spread out as to gain as much as they lose. It is said that United States Steel would about break even, Bethlehem gain slightly.

One of the arguments against the basing point is that it makes for wasteful cross-haul. It is countered by the rather lame argument that the railroads need the business. Fundamentally, however, it is like an argument that free international trade is bad because it results in wasteful international shipping.

Call for Eggs Up 56 P. C. in March

By the Associated Press

Chicago, April 9

BECAUSE five major cities in the United States became "egg hungry" last month the consumption of eggs in March increased 56 per cent over the same period in 1935, the Institute of American Poultry Industries reported today.

The cities credited with the increase were New York, Chicago, Baltimore, Boston and Philadelphia.

New York alone, the institute reported, consumed 40 per cent of the increase.

Setting an all-time record for Easter sales, the March consumption in the five cities totaled 27,840,000 eggs, compared with 17,790,000 in March, 1935. Of the total, New York consumed 18,450,000, as against 13,230,000 a year ago.

Withdrawals of Gold From Bank of France $110,220,000 in Week

PARIS, April 9 (AP)—The Bank of France statement today disclosed withdrawals of gold worth 1,670,000,000 francs ($110,220,000) during the week ended April 3.

This huge withdrawal followed a loss of 114,000,000 francs ($7,524,000) in gold during the previous week, at the time of the war scare, when France was insisting that Reichsfuehrer Hitler withdraw his troops from the Rhineland.

The bank raised its discount rate to 5 per cent from 3½ per cent on March 28, indicating that the withdrawals of gold were reaching the stage which was dangerous to the backing on French notes.

Financial authorities said that the losses consequently subsided, and that they believed they were halted.

The gold reserve dropped in two weeks from 65,700,000,000 to 63,917,000,000 francs ($4,336,200,000 to $4,218,552,000). The coverage on sight obligations dropped from 70.2 per cent to 67.42 per cent.

At the same time, the currency circulation increased from 82,681,000,000 to 84,581,000,000 francs.

This increase and other changes reported in the bank statement were said in financial circles to have been caused by government borrowing, either directly or through banks that discounted government paper.

Bank Clearings Have 10.9 P. C. Increase Over the 1935 Week

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities for the week ended April 8 were reported today by Dun & Bradstreet at $5,768,053,000, an increase of 10.9 per cent over the like week a year ago when clearings amounted to $5,202,948,000.

New York City clearings were $3,787,387,000 compared with $3,624,118,000 a year ago, a gain of 4.5 per cent and outside New York the aggregate was $1,980,666,000 against $1,578,830,000, an advance of 25.5 per cent.

Clearings for the past week declined $687,664,000 from the preceding week, and a year ago for the corresponding period a drop of $507,185,000 was recorded.

"All cities reporting showed gains this week over last year's totals," it was stated. "Reflecting the rapid recovery of trade activity, following the set-back of the two weeks preceding, the increase at Pittsburgh rose to 85 per cent.

"Large gains also occurred at Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, Omaha, Dallas, San Francisco and Portland, Oregon."

Santa Fe Places Big Equipment Order

CHICAGO, April 9 (AP) — The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad announced its first large-scale order for stream-lined equipment—a complete stainless steel train consisting of a Diesel-powered locomotive and eight coaches.

The new speedster, on which delivery is expected from the Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Co. of Philadelphia within six months, is intended for the Chicago-Los Angeles run, which goes on a 39 hour and 45 minute schedule next month.

The schedule will cut 14 hours from the present time.

Bond Holdings Net PWA $13,886,000

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP)—An income of $13,886,000 in interest on bond holdings and profits from their sale is reported by Secretary Ickes, Public Works Administrator.

The Treasury, Mr. Ickes said, received the $8,252,000 in interest, but the $5,634,000 profit was paid into the PWA revolving fund.

PWA acquired the bonds in making loans to railroads and local governments. It has sold a total of $385,000,000.

Libby, McNeill & Libby Net Equals $1.36 Share

CHICAGO, April 9 (AP)—Libby, McNeill & Libby, food canners, today reported consolidated net income for the year ended Feb. 29 of $3,119,069, compared with $3,032,288 for the previous fiscal year.

The 1935-36 income included $1,196,227 in profit from sale of capital assets after provisions of $250,000 for reserves. After payment of $291,990 covering the initial semiannual dividend on preferred shares, issued July 1, 1935, balance available to common shareholders was equivalent to $1.36 a share on the outstanding stock. Earnings the previous year equaled $2.66 on the common.

Sales last year totaled $59,875,794 against $56,141,669 the previous year.

European Bankers 'Regret' U. S. Not Entering B. I. S.

BASEL, Switzerland, April 7 (AP)—The governors of Europe's central banks ended their monthly Bank for International Settlements board meeting with the statement that they "regretted" that the United States Federal Reserve Bank had taken no steps to enter the Bank for International Settlements.

They voted to ask that the bank's general assembly declare the regular 6 per cent dividend at the annual meeting in May.

Ingersoll-Rand Earnings $3.50 Common Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 9—Net income of the Ingersoll-Rand Company and subsidiaries amounted in 1935 to $3,560,360 after federal taxes, depreciation and other deductions. This was equivalent, after dividend requirements on the 6 per cent preferred stock, to $3.50 a share on 974,130 shares of common stock not including 25,130 shares held in the treasury. In 1934, earnings totaled $3,048,087, or $2.97 a common share.

The balance sheet for Dec. 31 shows that current assets, including $11,958,487 cash and marketable securities, amounted to $26,135,235 and current liabilities, $2,680,793. This compares with cash and marketable securities of $14,431,195, current assets of $26,921,401 and current liabilities of $2,131,121 at the close of 1934.

American Smelting Net In February Up Sharply

NEW YORK, April 9 (AP)—Earnings of American Smelting & Refining Co. ran at the rate of nearly $5 a share annually in January and February, F. H. Brownell, chairman, told stockholders at the annual meeting today.

He added that he saw no reason why the same good showing should not continue in March.

Earnings in February were at the annual rate of $4.96 a share, compared with $1.06 in the same month last year, the chairman stated, and in January they approximated $4.97, against $2.90 a year earlier.

Federally-Owned Inland Waterways Show Record Net

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP)—The largest net profit in its history was shown to have been earned by the Inland Waters Corporation in the annual report of Maj. Gen. T. Q. Ashburn, president of the corporation.

It showed the Government owned and operated transport agencies at a net profit of $703,107 during the calender year 1935, compared with $699,556 for 1934.

General Ashburn reported to Secretary Dern that during the year the organization adhered strictly to the policy outlined for it by the war secretary as follows:

"That the corporation was organized for the purpose of demonstrating, through a government-owned transportation system, the economy and feasibility of inland water transportation; that carrying on the operating of this system until such demonstration is completed and the business can be advantageously handled through private capital and private enterprise is paramount; but that meanwhile every reasonable measure will be taken to promote and encourage private operations of common carrier barge service on the rivers upon which the corporation operates."

General Ashburn expressed the view in his report that there could never be "a real co-ordinated co-operative system of transportation developed in the United States unless, and until, the charges made for performing a certain service bear some real and reasonable relation to the cost of performing such service."

He added that with the passage last year of a bill regulating truck transportation, the corporation was investigating possibilities of establishing "truck-water" rates. It is probable, he said, that such a service would be inaugurated out of Chicago and Kansas City as experiments.

Such an arrangement, General Ashburn said, should result in great benefits to agricultural sections in the Middle West which do not now receive full benefits from the corporation's present service.

Investment Trust Buys Rail, Copper, Oil Stocks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Important purchases of railroad stocks, coppers and oils are included in the dealings of the Massachusetts Investors Trust, it is reported by Massachusetts Distributors, national distributors for the trust. The changes are reported as follows:

	Bought	Now Owned
3,000	Eastern Utilities Asso.	14,000
2,000	Engineers Public Serv. Pfd.	12,000
6,000	Climax Molybdenum	30,000
10,000	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	10,000
7,000	Pennsylvania R. R.	40,000
5,000	Union Pacific R. R.	10,000
5,000	Standard Oil, Indiana	15,000
5,000	Continental Oil	40,000
5,000	Kennecott Copper	35,000
5,000	Noranda Mines	30,000
5,000	Phelps-Dodge	15,000
5,000	Texas Corp.	35,000
3,000	Caterpillar Tractor	15,000
2,000	Philip Morris	5,000
	Sold	
1,500	Air Reduction	5,000
5,000	American Cyanamid "B"	10,000
17,000	Gillette Safety Razor	0
10,000	United Drug	0
2,500	American Agric. Chemical	0

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 55c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olovnit knit sportswear suits, polo shirts, lingerie skirts, blouses, pajamas, hosiery direct from factory; low prices, unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING COMPANY, Dept. A-126, Watertown, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

VALUABLE EXECUTIVE AVAILABLE

Wide experience in plant and sales management and other executive positions in petroleum and allied mechanical industrial corporations. Long residence on Pacific Coast qualifies him for exceptional service as western representative for manufacturing organization. Box H-37, c/o The Christian Science Monitor, 524 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles.

YOUNG MAN, 34, married, traveling salesman, 12 years' experience national grocery lines, store experience, some furniture; acquaintance western states. C. W. TOMPKINS, 250 No. Beech, Casper, Wyoming.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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30 Hemenway St., 1 and 2 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette, bath....Rent $22.50-$42.50
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844 Beacon St., 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath.....Rent $45-$50
282 Newbury St., 2 and 3 rooms, reception hall, kitchenette, bath.....Rent $55-$65

Apply to superintendent on premises or

CHAS. E. CUSHING
309 Washington St., Boston Lafayette 7040

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

WILL give one or two children loving care and real home; ref. accommodate parent if this is desired. MRS. H. M. MACKAY, 14 Morris Street, Freeport, L. I., N. Y.

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IN THE SOMERSET HILLS, 36 miles New York; $2.50 daily. CHARLOTTE NEARPASS, Box 513, Bernardsville, New Jersey (Phone 255).

REAL country home, beautifully furnished, fresh milk, cows, sows, excellent board, boating, bathing, summer guests. Address MRS. WALLACE GEORGE MATTESON, Center Moriches, Long Island, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

PLATBUSH EMPLOYMENT AGENCY. High class domestic help; male, female, all nationalities. 1477 Flatbush Ave., Bklyn., N. Y. Ma. 6-7033.

FOR SALE OR RENT

CITY ISLAND, N. Y.—House, seven rooms, three baths, oil burner; for sale or to lease at $75 per month. MRS. E. JACOB. Phone City Island 8-1187.

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GOOD selection of exceptionally fine used and new sample furniture, rugs and furnishings for every room; new Simmons mattresses and studio beds; great savings. LLOYDS SALESROOMS, 239 East 60th St., N. Y. C.

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INVESTMENT counsel firm in Washington, D. C., seeks first class railroad bond analyst, preferably with market trading or investment counsel experience. Fine opening. Opportunity to acquire interest in business without investment. State age, experience, nationality, religion fully in first communication. Box No. 81, 1293 National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

WANTED—Janitor, age 35-45, for 30 apt. building; married man, no children preferred; must be clean, experienced, have good character and personality; three-rm. apt. provided; state salary expected. A-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES FOR SALE

VALLEY STREAM, L. I., N. Y.—Brick colonial house, 7 rooms, 2 baths, extra lavatory, recreation room, fireplace, oil burner, Frigidaire, 2-car garage; plot 60x100; landscaped, peaceful surroundings, wooded section. 33 Parkwold Dr. Phone Valley Stream 4761.

HOUSES TO LET

ALL YEAR BUNGALOW—6 rooms, bath, garage, trees; near creek; 15 minutes Jones Beach; $35; on lease, or summer arrangement. G. H. TRADER, Seaford, L. I., N. Y.

CANTON, MASS.—For rent, summer, possibly longer, nicely furnished cool 7-room house; ½ acre land; easy commuting distance from Boston; $50 a month if reasonable care assured. A-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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COME IN, see our fine line of diamonds, silverware, watches and jewelry. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

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NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner wishes to share another's office part time. Chickering 4-2130.

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CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 143 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

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HEMPSTEAD, L. I., N. Y.—6-room brick house, tile bath, recreation room, oil burner, lavatory downstairs; 2 bus lines; near State park; $8595. GEER BROS. Hemp. 232.

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BROOKLYN, N. Y., 128-A Cooper St.—3 nice rooms, bath; rent $15 monthly; private house; 1 or 2 business women. Call Saturday, Sunday afternoon or evenings 6:30 P. M.

N. Y. C., 250 Riverside Drive, Apt. 82—Near subway express station; comfortable home overlooking Hudson; well furnished; Beautyrest mattresses, telephone, immaculate, Christian Scientists preferred. $8-$12.

N. Y. C., 255 West 95th St.—Medium sunny, also small, all conveniences; homelike; near church. DE WOLFE.

N. Y. C., 141 E. 76th St.—Single, double, kitchen privilege, Frigidaire; piano; $6 and $8. Tel. But. 8-6045.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

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The LEEPER Co.
All kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces that Heat, Air-Conditioning
42 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

Easter Flowers
in gay profusion
A wide variety to choose from.
MUNRO'S
HOUSE OF FLOWERS
870 CHAPEL STREET TEL. 7-4654

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Y• OLD• HARD• WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

Established 1900
MICHAELS
JEWELERS OPTICIANS
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven
926 CHAPEL STREET, Corner Temple

André & John
Hair Stylists

Permanent Waves $5.00, $8.00 and $10.00
39 CENTER STREET, Corner Church
Tel. 5-5723

GAMBS
FINE TAILORING FOR MEN
at Moderate Prices
Attractive Spring Suitings
185 CHURCH STREET
Drive into our Service Station and hear the new
DELCO AUTO RADIO
All makes tested and repaired on the latest scientific equipment.
AUTO ELECTRIC
Sales & Service Co., Inc.
120 GOFFE STREET

NEW LONDON

AGNES M. ROGERS
Milliner
Dobbs Hats Lastex Hats, $2.95
Berkshire Hose—Silk Blouses
129 STATE STREET TEL. 6193

Choice Selection of
EASTER FLOWERS
E. JOHNSON
FLORIST
Ocean Avenue Greenhouses
389 Ocean Ave. Tel. 7683

NORWALK

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Phone: Norwalk 1842
Hours: Daily 9 a. m. to 12 m.
Look for Norwalk display advertising in the news section.

The HOUSE OF MIRRORS
offers a new spring display of
Mirror and Crystal Novelties
Original and Attractive Creations in
Clear Crystal and Sparkling Mirrors
Gift Items of Charm and Beauty
For Weddings - For Bridge Prizes
For the Home
These lovely things are here for your inspection
CHAS. H. HARRIS
INCORPORATED
64 Wall St. Phone Number 2700

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

Rug Cleaning
Oriental Rug Repairing
Awnings and Upholstering
COUNTY SERVICE CO.
Grove Street Tel. Enterprise 9560
Darien, Conn. (No Toll Charge)

EASTER GREETINGS
EASTER GIFTS AND PRESENTS
for All Occasions
FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler and Silversmith
96 WASHINGTON ST., SO. NORWALK, CONN.
Established 1898
We Invite You to Use Our Budget Plan for Deferred Payment Purchases
There Are No Interest Charges

Hats for Maid and Matron, Original Models and Reproductions of Imports.
Minette Hat Co.
132 Washington St. So. Norwalk
One Flight Up

STEPHANAK BROS., Inc.
Fancy Meats and Groceries
PROMPT DELIVERY ASSURED
26 Broad St., Norwalk
69 No. Main St., So. Norwalk
Rowayton Market, Rowayton, Conn.
13 Wall St., Norwalk, Conn.
190 East Ave., East Norwalk

Bryn Mawr Slips and Gowns
in Silk and Satin
EASTER BOUTONNIERES
39c—69c—89c
Chiffon Flowers 75c-$1.00
J. I. MALLETTE
88 Washington Street So. Norwalk

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK
(Continued)

BRYANT-BESSE STORE
New Location
33 WALL STREET, NORWALK
Outfitters to Men and Boys

STAMFORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
100 PROSPECT STREET
3-7315 12 to 5 p. m. daily

THIS SPRING
You'll feel perfectly comfortable while working in your GARDEN in one of these new
Mayflower
CULOTTES
$3.95
The Lady Pepperell Cotton Blouse and Divided Skirt, which is ideal for working in your flower or rock garden. . . .
In Indian Brown . . . Turquoise . . .
French Blue and Gold . . .

MANTELL & MARTIN
254 Atlantic Street, Stamford, Ct.
19 North Main Street, Port Chester, N. Y.

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 BANK STREET STAMFORD
Hundreds of
Smart Easter Fashions
Economically Priced
Store Open Saturday Night Until 9 P. M.

Stamford Bedding Co.
456 MAIN STREET
Boston Post Road
Mattresses and Box Springs Made to Order
TEL. 40241

MEN'S TOPCOATS
The Famous Knit Tex, Camel Hairs
English Made Harris Tweeds
25.00 to 50.00
FRANK MARTIN & SONS.

MILLER'S
FOUR IN ONE SHOP
35 Atlantic Street Stamford, Conn.
Tel. 4-4390
GIFTS
Draperies, Comfortables, Spreads, Quaker Dinner Cloths, Lamps and Novelty Pillows

Easter Flowers

LATHAM'S, Inc.
We Deliver Flowers to All Parts of the World
183 Bedford St. Phone 4-2877
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

The Fidelity Title and Trust Co.
129 ATLANTIC STREET
"Bank With The Fidelity"

MAN-TAILORED
by STETSON
Perry's Shoe Shop
95 BEDFORD

PATISSERIE - TEA ROOM
109 BEDFORD STREET • STAMFORD, CONN.
TELEPHONE 4-0874

WALLINGFORD

MARX PHARMACY
you will find
Thompson's Easter Novelties
also
Whitman's Chocolates and Easter offerings
14 NORTH MAIN STREET

WATERBURY

For Spring
NEW COATS—NEW SUITS
NEW DRESSES
NEW ACCESSORIES
We've such an amazing array of all these new things that you will delight in choosing your entire Spring outfit here.
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

DELMAR'S
HOME MADE CANDY SHOP
85 East Main St., Waterbury, Conn.

Attractive Specialties for Easter
See These Women's New Spring
HAND BAGS
in the New Shades, Especially
LONDON TAN
Every One Handsomely Fitted
$1.98 — $2.98 — $3.98
THE MILLER & PECK CO.

ARCTICS ARE NOT KIND TO YOUR SHOES
Bring your shoes in and let us give them a Spring Cleaning.
OLYMPIA HAT CLEANING AND SHOE REPAIRING CO.
26 BANK STREET Phone 4-9443

The Answer to Foundation Problems for Many Women
LE GANT
"Two-Way-One-Way" $5 up

HOWLAND-HUGHES
CLEAN CLOTHES for Easter
To look your best let Perrys put your Easter Wardrobe in shape.
PERRYS LAUNDRY
41 JEFFERSON STREET
DIAL 3-3161—3-3162

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO PRINT CO.
PLAZA 6304 HEARST TOWER

R. M. CROUSE E. S. QUARNGESSER

FRUEHAUF TRAILERS
Warner Fruehauf Trailer Co., Inc.
MAIN OFFICE
13 EAST LEE ST. PHONE SOUTH 1111
BALTIMORE - MARYLAND
John A. Hoerr Chester P. Board

MODERN
AUTO PAINTING SERVICE
"The Better Job That You Want Is Here"
1637 E. PRESTON ST. Wolfe 1809

Hopkins Beauty Salon
Marie C. Little
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Hopkins Apts. 31st and St. Paul Sts.
Belmont 5600

Frank E. Bentz *Chas. F. Galton*
BENTZ AND GALTON
GENTLEMEN *Tailors* LADIES
We carry a full line of Foreign and Domestic Woolens at prices consistent with Fine Tailoring. We invite you to inspect our Suitings for Spring and Summer wear.
21 W. SARATOGA STREET

NEW YORK

ALBANY

John G. Myers Co.

SATIN DASCHE SLIPS
A Special Purchase for Under Your Easter Suit or Frock.
Regularly $3.98
$2.98
Satin Dasche in the most luxurious of pure dye silk satins you could possibly find. Tested by U. S. Laboratories. Strong, sturdy and long wearing. Trimmed with imported laces. Medium and Long Lengths in Tearose and White.
SECOND FLOOR

Visit our rearranged Furniture Floor
See the Maple Room and the New Home

Whitney's
ALBANY, NEW YORK

The Sherwin-Williams Co.
PAINT HEADQUARTERS
Broadway at Maiden Lane
Central Avenue at Quail Street
Tel. 4-4163

SPRING SUITS and TOPCOATS
Hats and Furnishings
Boyce & Milwain
66 and 68 State Street, Albany, N. Y.

DAVID'S
34 NORTH PEARL ST.
SMART WOMEN'S APPAREL

MUHLFELDER'S
55 NO. PEARL STREET
MILLINERY - SHOES
ACCESSORIES
WEARING APPAREL

Luddy
Is Offering Smart
EASTER TIES
All-silk, hand-tailored, at $1
92 State Street Albany, N. Y.

The Allen Food Shop
136 No. Allen St., cor. Washington Ave.
EASTER GREETINGS
Food Supplies, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
DIAL 2-5931

AUBURN

DAIRYLEA
Milk and Ice Cream
Phone AUBURN 2475

LuNette SHOP
WOMEN'S WEAR AND ACCESSORIES
139 GENESEE ST. AUBURN, N. Y.
Bostonian Shoes
Arch Preserver Shoes
for Men
Shoe and Luggage Shop
5 STATE ST. AUBURN, N. Y.
Marshalaise Shoes
for Women
TRUNKS TRAVEL GOODS

When You **Purchase Goods** *Advertised in* The Christian Science Monitor, *or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention* The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK

AUBURN
(Continued)

NORGE
Rollator refrigeration
FRED RONDINA
Fine Furniture
60 State St. Auburn, N. Y.

FINE CLOTHING
STETSON HATS, ARROW SHIRTS, NETTLETON SHOES
INTERWOVEN HOSE
EGBERTS
AUBURN, N. Y.

BINGHAMTON

SANITONE
Guaranteed as advertised in the GOOD HOUSEKEEPING MAGAZINE

Perfection Dry Cleaning Co.
NORTH FLORAL AVE. DIAL 6-2393

Superior
WYOMING ANTHRACITE
"The same coal from the same mine all the time"
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES ATLANTIC FUEL AND RANGE OIL
Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-357 GRAND AVE. DIAL 7-2349

'blue coal'
Its blue color is your protection
D., L. & W. Fuel & Supply Co.
Binghamton, Johnson City, Endicott

Youth turns to Sisson's for Smart Easter Fashions
Sisson Bros.-Welden Co.
ESTABLISHED 1842

SMARTNESS
is the outstanding characteristic of the new spring accessories—
Handbags—Gloves—Shoes—Hosiery—Handkerchiefs and Jewelry
at McLEAN'S

ANGORA SUITS and LONG COATS, $19.95 up
ANGORAS with CAPES as seen in VOGUE
HANNAH CROWE
68 CHENANGO ST. Phone 4-1131

ATTENTION
MONITOR READERS
FRED C. COX
HEATING ENGINEER
announces his new business location at
41 Mill Street Dial 2-7064

LOCKTITE
ROOFING & SUPPLY CORP.
D. T. HOLLOWAY, *Pres.-Treas.*
Roofing and Rock Wall Insulation
Estimates gladly given.
21 GLENWOOD AVENUE Dial 8-2369

Barnes Flower Shop
EASTER FLOWERS
RIVIERA THEATRE BUILDING
C. Stuart Mace, Mgr. Phone 2-4045 — Syracuse Shop 205 E. Jefferson St. Phone 2-8369

PRESENTING
Our Spring Collection of
FOOT SAVER SHOES
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 Court St. Dial 4-3314

BRONXVILLE

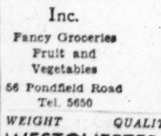
HARRY P. HOBLIN
INCORPORATED

Hardware
Paint
Housewares
Shop in a Hardware Store
108 Kraft Ave. Tel. 2107

Fine Stationers
Party Novelties and Favors
Gifts, Games, Toys
The Quill Pen
115 Pondfield Road Tel. 5678

D. STRUSS Inc.
Fancy Groceries
Fruit and Vegetables
66 Pondfield Road Tel. 5650
Heinz Food Products
The Famous 57 VARIETIES

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED



Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

jeanne valentine
Paris Designer for Hats
111 and 89 Pondfield Road

Prince Matchabelli
Bronxville's Representative
EDGAR S. BELLIS
PHARMACY
116 Pondfield Road Tel. 1073

INSURANCE SERVICE
ANY KIND
ANY TIME
ANY PLACE
BAXTER & PLATE
349 East 149th St. New York City — Mott Haven 9-8145 — Yonkers 4883

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE
(Continued)

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor
Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 0310

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 3202

WILLIAM
Hair Stylist

Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Facials and Cosmetics
71 Pondfield Road
Tel. 6260-6261

BROOKLYN
See New York City

BUFFALO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

Anthracite

EGG	$11.75
STOVE	$12.25
NUT	$12.00
PEA	$10.00

Coke
EGG, STOVE, NUT ... $9.15
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
MARION AT ELMWOOD
DELAWARE 3300

Claremont Shop
MILLINERY
DRESSES
COATS
SUITS
475 Main Street
BUFFALO, N. Y.

GRAND 3365
CENTRAL
West Utica St., Nr. Delaware
Trendessy Shoes for Style and Comfort
All Shoes and Fitting Guaranteed.
For Men, Women and Children.

LIDDON 3100 Bailey Ave.
PARKSIDE 9834 TIRE REPAIRING
HOMER'S SERVICE
2724 Bailey Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.
GASOLINES - OILS - ACCESSORIES
BATTERIES AND RECHARGING
TIRES AND TUBES
Clarence N. Wagonblott—Warren R. Clark Proprietors

THERE IS NO BETTER FUEL THAN
SEMET COKE SOLVAY
Spaulding, Hedstrom & Spaulding Corp.
Genesee at Main CL 7900

HELEN WEIDT SHOP
Specialty Shop for
SUITS - COATS - DRESSES
MILLINERY - SLIPS
Gor-Jus Hosiery 59c (69c value)
Open Mon., Fri., Sat. Evenings
1347 JEFFERSON AVE. GA. 6097

Need PRINTING *in a Hurry?*
Phone GR 2164
WM. J. KELLER, Inc.
Main at Virginia
BUFFALO'S NIGHT & DAY PRINTER

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

CORTLAND

Fisher's Children's Shop
CORTLAND — HOMER
EASTER TOGS
on Display for Children
1 Day to 16 Years
Swing into Spring
It's EASTER
Stephens
The House of Fashion

Chocolate Shop
ICE CREAM
Home Made Candy
We Serve
DINNERS and LUNCHES
COME IN

GLENS FALLS

Schrade's Flowers
For All Occasions
THE QUEENSBURY HOTEL
Glens Falls, N. Y.

NEW YORK

GLOVERSVILLE

When you can't park
Telephone us for Prime Meats, Monarch Finer Foods and Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
TWO PHONES 2591-2592
PUTMAN'S MARKET
21 SO. MAIN ST. GLOVERSVILLE

EASTER BOX CANDY
Featuring Park & Tilford, Schrafft's and Apollo Chocolates, 60c to $2.00. None better. Double Kay buttered Toasted Nuts, fresh daily. Dake's French Vanilla Ice Cream, 35c.
It's Good If It's From
THE KARMELKORN SHOP
Next to Glove Theatre, Gloversville, N. Y.

Come to
THE LINEN and CRAFT SHOP
for QUALITY *in*
Knitting Yarns, Hosiery and Underwear

Barney Galinsky & Sons
Clothiers
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.

BURTON INSURANCE AGENCY
Insurance—Surety Bonds
Real Estate
Phone 2212 7 South Main St.

ITHACA

SERVICENTER, Inc.
The Home of Packard
Complete One Stop Service Station
Goodyear Tires Mechanical Repairs
CORNER CAYUGA AND GREEN STREETS

JAMESTOWN

ENGLISH RIB HOSE
MONITO
50c
John A. Jones
MEN'S WEAR
305 N. MAIN STREET

Manley-Henderson-Illingworth, Inc.
INSURANCE OF ALL KINDS
Wellman Bldg. Phone 3886

NORGE
Refrigerators and Gas Ranges

Abrahamson-Bigelow's
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

KENMORE

Superior Quality
MILK
CREAM
BUTTERMILK
CHOCOLATE MILK
OSBORN DAIRY
1712 MILITARY RD. Ri. 2946

WERNER'S
GROCERIES—DELICATESSEN
FRUITS—VEGETABLES
Fine Domestic and Imported Cheeses
3145 Delaware Ave. Ri. 2564
We Appreciate Your Patronage

THE WIGGERY
EXPERT MANICURING
Edmond Process
Permanent Waving
Hair Cutting
Marcelling

GLADYS CHANDLER
2803 DELAWARE AVENUE Ri. 2111

LARCHMONT

"SLIP COVERS"
TELEPHONE LARCHMONT 2500 FOR ESTIMATES
marion j. cousens
1930 PALMER AVENUE
DRAPERIES
INDUSTRIOUS SPRING DAYS
Call for Lawn Rollers, Mowers, Seed, Fertilizers, Garden Tools and Flower Seeds
G. W. MERRELL
1921 PALMER AVENUE
Lawn Mowers Sharpened—Rollers Rented

Long Island

BALDWIN

ERNEST Your Hairdresser
Permanent Waves
Individual Styles $4.50 up
Baldwin Theatre Bldg. Freeport 4204

BAYSIDE

Caroline Beauty Shoppe

We specialize in permanents
Five operators.
Prices Reasonable
Tel. Bayside 9-7871
42-40 Bell Blvd.
MRS. RAE EMERY, *Mgr.*

FAR ROCKAWAY

"The Store of Cheerful Service"
Debutante Hosiery Shop
1038 CENTRAL AVENUE
Specializing in
Gloves, Bags, Hosiery
Carrying a complete line of Gotham Gold Stripe Hose
SALLY MART, *Proprietor*

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

NEW YORK

Long Island

FAR ROCKAWAY
(Continued)

FAR ROCKAWAY 7-2130
"Have Them Cleaned Right"
CROSSWAYS
Cleaners & Furriers, Inc.
"Cleaning of the Better Kind"
1859 MOTT AVENUE
Near Christian Science church
FAR ROCKAWAY 7-4907

Foundation Garments, Brassieres
Corsetiere
SELMA FORM STUDIO
1910 MOTT AVENUE
Gifts Furniture Novelties Lamps

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst
Easter Greetings
Dalsimer
FAR ROCKAWAY
CEDARHURST
ROCKAWAY PARK

FLUSHING

Spring Apparel
at Budget Prices
THE BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BOULEVARD
Open evenings Mon., Wed., Fri.

DANE and MURPHY, Inc.
Shampooing, dust cleaning, repairing, storage
Oriental and Domestic Rugs
Upholstered Furniture Cleaned and Demothed
Call for and deliver.
156th St. and Barclay Ave. Ind. 3-5555

FREEPORT

BUSTER BROWN
BROWN Mfg. SHOES
For the Entire Family
We Specialize in Fitting the Narrow Foot
Leibert's Shoes
89 So. MAIN ST. FREEPORT

Refreshing New Accessories for Your EASTER Ensemble
Bags—Blouses—Gloves
Hosiery
Ask to see our Refrigerator Flowers
CAROL GREEN'S
60 SO. MAIN STREET FREEPORT, N. Y.

Fireside Handicraft Shoppe
Minerva Yarns — Royal Society Threads
Smart New Spring and Summer Styles
Free Instruction with Yarn Purchase
Orders taken for Handknits
Prices are Reasonable
65 W. SUNRISE HWY. FREEPORT, N. Y.

Easter Greetings
from
PITTERMAN'S MARKET
131 SO. MAIN ST. PH. FREEPORT 1946
PRIME MEATS
and QUALITY GROCERIES

SINCLAIR-IZE YOUR CAR FOR SUMMER
Get Rid of that Winter Oil and Grease
Sinclair Service Station
FRED HARRIGAN, Prop.
Grove Street, Cor. Merrick Road
PHONE FREEPORT 3143

Viebrock's
40 So. Main Street Freeport, N. Y.
CANDY and SPECIAL NOVELTIES—BOXES
for EASTER
Nancy Lane — Novia — Page & Shaw
Luncheon and Soda Fountain Service

THE IRVING SHOP
INCORPORATED
Clothier—Hatter—Haberdasher
Is Showing
NEW SPRING STYLES for MEN
80 SO. MAIN ST. FREEPORT, N. Y.

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

CHARLES MEUNIER
Great Neck Sheet Metal Work
Automobile Radiators, Tanks and Fenders Repaired. Roofing, Gutters, Leaders Copper and Tin Work. Range and Furnace Repairing
470 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
Telephone GREAT NECK 523

BRADLEY'S
COVERED WAGON and COTTAGE RESTAURANT
Good Food
Courteous Service Cleanliness
26 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

HEMPSTEAD

Phone HEMPSTEAD 11 or 468
Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
Easter Flowers
Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
Hempstead, N. Y.

Improved Laundry Service, Inc.
Prompt Family Laundry, Inc.
58 PROSPECT STREET HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
PHONES Hempstead 7150, Freeport 7495, Fieldstone 3-1653, Lynbrook 280

A SERVICE TO FIT YOUR NEEDS

NEW YORK

Long Island

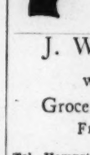
HEMPSTEAD
(Continued)

Walk-Over
for Men and Woman
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

Howland Funeral Service
Robert M. Howland, Inc.
Forty-six Greenwich Street
Hempstead, N. Y.
Tel. Hempstead 184

NASSAU LUMBER CO., INC.
Dealers in
Building Materials
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 370

Marcel from Paris, Inc.



Distinctive Hairdressers
Eugene Bollotte, *Manager*
249 FULTON AVENUE
Hempstead, N. Y. Hemp. 7243

J. WINKENBACH
Wholesale and Retail
Groceries and Delicatessen
Fruit and Vegetables
Tel. Hempstead 7834 162 Jerusalem Ave.
We Deliver (Opp. Spencer Place)
"The New Style Center of Hempstead"
LILWYN SHOPS, Inc.
286 Fulton Avenue
Hempstead, L. I.
Coats - Sportswear - Dresses

LUSH PHARMACY
FRONT and MAIN STREETS
DELICIOUS BLUE PLATE
$.45
Soda Candy Films Kodaks
Toilet Articles
Free delivery
Phones Hempstead 62—Hempstead 364

GARDEN SUPPLIES
Fertilizers of All Kinds
Garden Tools, Seeds, Wheelbarrows
H. BLUMBERG & SONS, Inc.
Hardware, Linoleum, Housewares
278 Front St. Ph. Hempstead 7720

Tobey's Kiddie Shops, Inc.
163-27 Jamaica Ave. Jamaica, L. I., N. Y. — 20 Main St. Hempstead, N. Y.
Department Stores for Children
Outfitters for Boys and Girls to Sixteen

HEmpstead 6021
HENRI
HAIR STYLIST
267 Fulton Ave., Hempstead, L. I.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

FIELDS
LADIES' - BOYS' - GIRLS' and INFANTS' WEAR
82nd Street Grand and 4th Aves.
Next to Colony Theatre Astoria

H. N. HENSCH, INC.
Authorized
Sales Ford *Service*
New Cars and Trucks Used Cars and Trucks
8509 Northern Blvd. Jackson Hts., N. Y. — Roosevelt Ave. at 75th St. Jackson Heights, N. Y.
90-02 43rd Ave. Elmhurst, N. Y. — 90-02 43rd Ave., Elmhurst, N. Y.
HAvemeyer 4-8220
Orders Promptly Delivered
J. HABERMAN
Butter, Eggs and Groceries
82-12 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.

Keep Your Home Up-to-Date with New Hardware and Household Furnishings.
S. RUBIN
8107 Northern Blvd. Hav. 9-0176

EDMAR
MILLINERY SHOPS
82-17 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
Popular Prices $1.75 to $3.49
OPEN EVENINGS

Hallett & Hallett, Inc.
Funeral Directors
HOWARD L. HALLETT, Director
THE HALLETT HOMESTEAD, Northern Blvd at 147th St., Flushing FL 9-0062-4026
THE HALLETT CHAPEL, 8-17 Astoria Blvd., Astoria. Astoria 8-0011-0012

CLARK'S
Offers You
Dresses—Suits—Coats
Better Quality—Latest Styles at Popular Prices
3744 82ND STREET

CAMEO SHOPS
Lamps and Tables
UPHOLSTERY
Slip Covers made to order
Custommade Upholstered Furniture
10-34 82nd Street Hav. 4-8310
Opposite Jackson Theatre

LEUCHTEN & THONEBE
Manufacturers of
High Grade Candies, Fruit Sherbets and Ice Cream
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
3706 82ND STREET HAV. 9-9414

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS
(Continued)

Photographs
Raphael Perlman
37-14 82nd Street Hav. 4-3990

Stanley's
FURS
Made to Order, Remodeling, Cleaning and Glazing at Reasonable Prices. Storage.
86-17 ROOSEVELT AVE. Newtown 9-8650

JAMAICA

Spirella Foundation Garments
Youthful Lines with Complete Comfort
NO RIDING UP MADE TO MEASURE
WILL LAUNDER PERFECTLY
Phone for Demonstration Republic 9-0721
CLARA E. WENNER 90-07 182 Place

THE GARDEN FLORIST
Member of the F. T. D.
Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD. Jamaica 3-0185
FOREST HILLS STORE
72-40 AUSTIN STREET Boulevard 8-4339

LYNBROOK

The Powder Puff Beauty Shop
385 Sunrise Highway Tel. Lynbrook 3824
All work done by competent operators. You will enjoy the atmosphere.

WALTER S. MILLER, JR.
GIFT SHOP
59c The famous LOCKTITE Pocket Books $1.00
The New Spring Colors. Beautiful Glove Leathers and Matelassé Silks. See the Featured Bag—with Glove Pocket and Hide Away Rings.
Special at $2.50
92 ATLANTIC AVENUE

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke — Coal — White-Red — Fuel Oil
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tele. Lynbrook 10280

FREDERICK'S DELICATESSEN
Easter Specialties and Delicacies
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
76 Atlantic Ave. Tel. Lyn. 635-R

M. L. LEVISON
- Hardware
- Housefurnishings
- Floor Coverings
- Nu Enamel Paints
- Complete line of Garden Tools

35 Atlantic Ave. Tel. Lyn. 75

MRS. SPITZER
REGISTERED CORSETIERE
A Garment for Every Type Figure
Free alterations. Apparel and Accessories for Matron and Miss. Dresses in half sizes.
67 ATLANTIC AVENUE
Cor. Sunrise Highway

Easter Apparel for Boys
2 KNICKER SUITS, 10.95
ADELSON'S
Boys' and Youths' Shop
69 ATLANTIC AVENUE

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

A&P
Phone Lyn. 9747
C. GEORGE GOULD
Manager
55 Main Street
East Rockaway

KRE-MEL DESSERT

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones Patchogue 270 / Port Jefferson 555

Tydol Service Station
EAST MAIN ST. and MEDFORD AVE.
Tel. Patchogue 1623
EMMETT NEWTON, Mgr.
Have you changed to spring lubricants? Specialized lubrication by specially trained men

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Launderers and Dry Cleaners

QUEENS VILLAGE

Hatters Haberdashers
IRV and LEW
217-21 Jamaica Avenue Hollis 5-10129
MALLORY HATS
ARROW SHIRTS
Samuel Schneider
FURS Made to Order, Remodeling, Cleaning and Glazing at Reasonable Prices. Cold Storage.
96-11 Springfield Blvd.
Opp. L. I. R. R., Queens Village, N. Y.
Call or Phone MIssouri 7-0527

How to Find the Local Dealer
When you want to purchase a product which is advertised by its manufacturer in the Monitor, you can often obtain the name of a local dealer by consulting the Monitor advertisements of retail stores in your city.
Look for a picture of the advertised product, or the trade mark or trade name in the dealer advertisements.

NEW YORK

Long Island

QUEENS VILLAGE
(Continued)

Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry
Code Number 11-18
"Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing"
WE BUY OLD GOLD
217-03 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.
Tishman's
Diamonds Re-Set While You Wait
SOL ROSEMAN
SHOES
Alteration Sale
Now Going On
FLORSHEIMS $6.87
RED CROSS $5.45
218-18 JAMAICA AVE.

RICHMOND HILL

BE ECONOMICAL
HAMS Virginia style roasted free of charge.
HOUSEWIVES: Remember on each roast we prepare for you there is a great saving, not alone on gas, but also on the ingredients that go to make up the various gravies. If you are not yet a satisfied customer of our unique service, try it once and save time and money for yourself.

Everbest Pork Provision Co.
129-13 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 3-0661
110-20 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 3-0456

Jeanne's Dress Shoppe
DRESSES 14—20 / 38—52 $3.95
BETTER DRESSES—$5.98 and $12.95
All Purchasers Entitled to 5% Discount
114-08 JAMAICA AVENUE

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Paint—Wallpaper—Hardware
House Furnishings
GARDEN SUPPLIES—MAZDA LAMPS
ELECTRIC AND PLUMBING SUPPLIES
Jamaica Avenue, Corner 116th Street
Tel. Rich. Hill 2-8636—8637

GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
GROCERIES and DELICATESSEN
CATERERS
A Dinner of the Better Kind
113-05 JAMAICA AVENUE

checker pastry shop
for the finest Pastries, Cakes, Pies and Cookies of the real home made kind.
We take orders for Special Cakes
LUNCHEON AFTERNOON TEA
MARIE BUTTNER
Phone Virginia 7-0219 117-10 Jamaica Ave.

LIPSCHUTZ
Stationers
FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
114-10 JAMAICA AVENUE
Phone Richmond Hill 2-4559
Next to Bank of Manhattan Co.

LUCK & SCHMITT DELICATESSEN
Specializing in
HOME COOKING and BAKING
106-09 Jamaica Avenue
Phone: Richmond Hill 2-4001

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your Insurance needs:—I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357, 8-2555

PERRON'S DELICATESSEN
105-14 Liberty Ave. Tel. Virginia 7-9091
The Home of Home Cooking
We Carry a Full Line of
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES

RICHMOND HILL
Ridgewood

Rose BEAUTY SHOPPE

PERMANENT WAVING A SPECIALTY
HEgeman 3-7066
61-01 Myrtle Avenue
Cor. Fresh Pond Road
Above Hollywood Clothes Shop

ROCKVILLE CENTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Tel. Rockville Centre 1815, 31 Yale Place, 8 a. m. to 1 p. m., daily.
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

HERMAN BROWN
Easter Apparel for Men
9 North Park Ave.
Tel. R. V. C. 2540

Doris Hand Laundry
Wearing Apparel Hand Ironed

Curtains and Blankets
Done Reasonably
Tel. Rockville Centre 3944
23 South Park Ave.

Easter Smartness
FOR GIRLS AND BOYS
Infants' and Children's Wear
Girls up to 16 years—Boys up to 14 years.
The Children's Shop
272A Merrick Road Tel. R. V. C. 408

ECKHOFF'S

EASTER NOVELTIES
28 North Park Ave. Tel. R.V.C. 7737
Telephone Rockville Centre 3449
NEWPORT & COLLIER, Props.
NEWPORT GARAGE
CADILLAC and LA SALLE SERVICE
GENERAL AUTO REPAIRS
SHELL PRODUCTS DELCO BATTERIES
Cars Called For and Delivered
132-36 Long Beach Road

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTRE
(Continued)

TEL. ROCKVILLE CENTRE 2462

Easter Plants and Corsages

PATTHEY'S FLOWER SHOP
Telegraph Delivery Everywhere
44A N. VILLAGE AVENUE

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

MILLWOOD

Millwood Coal Co., Inc.
Millwood, N. Y. Telephone Briarcliff 2171
AUTHORIZED SWIFT'S AGENT
for their entire line of Red Steer Fertilizers (complete plant food) and VIGORO
SPECIAL SALE
Cast Stone Garden Ornaments

MOUNT VERNON

Kaplan Markets INC.
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR
53 SO. 4TH AVE. 471 SO. 5TH AVE.
TEL. OAKWOOD 5010

THE Mount Vernon Trust Company
20 E. 1st St., cor. 3rd Ave.
Complete Banking Facilities
Call for a copy of "Services." Make the Trust Company YOUR Bank.

WILLIAM J. FEE COAL CO.
COAL—COKE—FUEL OILS
Oakwood 8884-8885 15 So. 3rd Ave.
Fairbanks 4-3948 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

A Thought Now About Your Spring Requirements in Furs
Will Save You Money—and Avoid Rush and Delay Later
Consult BEREY
(Fur Craftsman of Reliability)
Prospect, cor. Crary Ave. Oakwood 2554

LUDWIG PAULSON
Carpenter and Builder
NEW CONSTRUCTION, REPAIRING
Remodelling, Roofing and All Work Pertaining to the Home
612 South 8th Avenue Hil. 2407

Oldest Established — Jewelers in Mount Vernon
LEAB & MEYERS
GORHAM STERLING COMMUNITY SILVER and CHINA
7 GRAMATAN AVENUE Opp. Proctor's
James D. Rough Edith C. Barletta Edwin K. Taylor

THE FLOWER SHOPPE Inc.
45 GRAMATAN AVENUE
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Near Prospect Ave. Phone Oakwood 0131

FAMISE of WESTCHESTER
Figure molding Corselettes and Girdles
Individually and Scientifically Fitted
11 S. 4th Ave. Oakwood 5543
Energetic women solicited for our sales staff. Our thorough training will insure your success.

ARROW SHIRTS
The Edson Lewis Co.

CLOTHIERS — HABERDASHERS
21 South Fourth Avenue

F. E. HOLMES & SON
Irving Holmes
Funeral Home
141 and 143 SOUTH FIRST AVE.
Mount Vernon Oakwood 9421
99 WEST 125TH ST., N. Y. C.
Tel. Harlem 7-0956

CHAMBERS GAS RANGES
"Cook with Gas Turned Off"

SOWERSBY APPLIANCE CO.
186 GRAMATAN AVE.
OAK. 8151 OPEN EVENINGS

VAN PRAAG'S
SPECIALTY SHOPPE, INC.
"Specializing in Individual Corset Fitting"
Agents for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE HOSIERY and FOWNES GLOVES
For Appointment
Phone OAK 2154 45 PROSPECT AVE.

Maison Guinness
All Branches of
BEAUTY CULTURE
28 STEVENS AVENUE
PROCTOR BUILDING
Tel. Oakwood 2890
Open Monday, Friday and Saturday Evenings

BON TON DAIRY
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
155 FOURTH AVE. Tel. Oak 8631
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

CLAIM ADJUSTER
Thomas Gray
Represents Insurance Companies
Twenty-five Years' Experience
OPERATES SIX COUNTIES
171 Fullerton Ave., Newburgh, N. Y.
Tel. 2430

NEW YORK

NEWBURGH
(Continued)

ZILLIG FUNERAL HOME
22 Montgomery Street
Newburgh, N. Y.
Tel. 1408

NEWBURGH KENNEL SUPPLY CO.
Food and Supplies for Your Dogs, Cats, Birds and Fish
360 BROADWAY TEL. 595-R

A. A. VOLKRINGER
Choice Meats and Poultry
210 Broadway Tel. 1307
Free Delivery

JOHNSON & HARE
The Store of Cheerful Service
Ladies' Specialty Shoppe
75 Water Street Tel. 2527

NEW ROCHELLE

NUROCO "CONE-CLEANED" ANTHRACITE
The Most HEAT, with the Least ATTENTION at the LOWEST COST
NEW ROCHELLE COAL and LUMBER CO.
361 NORTH AVE. N. R. 1000
Also Nuroco Heating Oil

CITY AND COUNTRY HOMES
DELLA M. HOFFMAN
REAL ESTATE
405 North Avenue
New Rochelle 1427

Henry Hairdresser
458 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK
PHONE N. R. 3552

Why Experiment?
Our Corset Fitters Are Graduate Corsetieres
LA ROSE SHOPPE
525 MAIN STREET (KRESGE BLDG.)

George T. Davis, Inc.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
—Since 1864—
TELEPHONE N. R. 324
14 LE COUNT PLACE
New Rochelle New York

The Dellwood Dairy Co.
You cannot BEAT our milk but you can WHIP our cream
PHONES Mount Vernon 8600, Yonkers Nepperhan 4200, New Rochelle New Rochelle 3232

Bassi Freres
FLORISTS
478 Main Street New Rochelle 8700

JANE DRAKE SHOP
J. BARUCH, Proprietor
LOVELY FROCKS IN CHIC YOUTHFUL STYLES
Regular and Half Sizes
Also up to Size 46
12 Lockwood Ave. New Rochelle, N. Y.

SPRING FLOWERS
Bring Joy and Gladness into your home.

Grant's Greenhouses
96 Weaver Street
Tel. Larchmont 81

SLOAN'S
HOME MADE CANDIES
Novelty Gifts — Greeting Cards
RENTAL LIBRARY
(Books mostly in demand)
431 North Avenue New Rochelle 8876
(Opp. Westchester Station)

The Log Cabin Florist
FRESH FLOWERS DAILY
TEL. N. R. 10471
647 North Avenue New Rochelle, N. Y.
(Near Mayflower)

CASPARIAN
Importer—
Oriental Rugs of Merit
RUGS and CARPETS
CLEANED—REPAIRED—STORED
706 North Ave. New Rochelle 5965
Broadloom Carpets

NOOK AND CORNER TEA ROOM
Mr. and Mrs. Walters
"The Happy Place to Eat"
HUGUENOT ST. AT CENTRE AVE.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
N. R. 6096
Phone for Food
NEW ROCHELLE 978-979
MAYFLOWER GROCER
P. SCHUMACHER, Prop.
Quality Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
661 North Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.
(Opposite Mayflower)

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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Telephone: Shore Road 8-1818
9-11 A. M. Monday, Wednesday, Friday

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know some of the smallest purchases that accrue in response to these Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

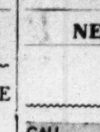
Brooklyn
(Continued)

CALL SHORE ROAD 8-1755
RELIABLE RADIO REPAIRING
FRED SEDDON 318 67TH STREET

FRED HERBST SONS
MORTICIANS
7501 Fifth Avenue
697 Third Avenue
83 Hanson Place

PRINTING A Quality and Service That Monitor Readers Appreciate
From a card to a newspaper
THE OGILVIE PRESS
1469 FULTON ST. President 4-2425
Deliveries—any part of U. S. A.

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
SCHROEDER BROS.
1597 Flatbush Ave. Cor. Ave. "H"
Mansfield 6-7620



Freda Beauty Salon
274 75th Street
Shore Road 5-9482

NB None Better
Steinlein's HOME MADE BREAD
Baked Fresh Twice Daily
252 Patchen Avenue
(Between Fulton and Halsey)
Watch for the Baker's special.

Manhattan
The Funeral Church
A distinctive establishment . . . offering a dignified, suitable service at most moderate prices. Phone, day or night:
TRafalgar 7-8200
THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Inc.
Broadway at 66th Street, N. Y.
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

Phone RHinelander 4-6487

Martin Theiss
FLORIST
1103 Lexington Avenue
at 77th St. Subway Station
NEW YORK CITY

DISPENSING OPTICIANS
KOHNSTAMM--WOLFE
Incorporated
12 EAST 46TH STREET
(Between 5th and Madison)
NEW YORK CITY

ANNA-MIA, Inc.

BUtterfield 8-4684
Ladies' Hairdressers
1192 LEXINGTON AVE., N. W. Cor. 81st St.
Our Famous Permanent, $6, $8, $10
Hair Coloring $2.50 up.
Benj. Weil, Pres. Alfred Weil, Sec.
Telephone HARLEM 7-3987

I. WEIL SONS, Inc.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
118 East 116th Street, New York
Memorial Chapels in Various Parts of the City.

A. D. MACLAREN
Civil, Sporting and Military Bootmaker
110 PICCADILLY, LONDON, W. 1
Our Principal will be at the Commodore Hotel, New York, for one month, from March 23, 1936. He has a complete range of our entirely handmade footwear. These are made to measure and you can order with every confidence. A last is made specially for every client. A cordial invitation to inspect is extended to you.

UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE
DRY CLEANED
satisfactorily in your own home, if you wish
QUALITY CWS SERVICE
Carl W. Schwabe 207 West 10th St. nr. 7th Av. Ch. 3-7456

Staten Island

ETTINGVILLE

3251 Richmond Ave., Eltingville
TOMPKINS HILL 6-0294
Greta Nissen Flowers
We Grow our own Flowers
All Kinds of Easter Flowers

HUGUENOT PARK

Premium Coal and Coke
Get the Best From our New Silos
Our Automatic Screens Take Out All Dirt and Dust
A. GILMOUR
Huguenot Park Honeywood 6-0801

PORT RICHMOND

Richmond Borough Publishing and Printing Company
Job, Book, Magazine
PRINTING
16 Park Avenue, Port Richmond
Tel. Gibraltar 2-2500

PEEKSKILL

OLDSMOBILE CADILLAC LA SALLE
RIZZUTO MOTOR CO.
INCORPORATED
1049-53 PARK STREET
D. RIZZUTO, Pres. PHONES 351—352

NEW YORK

PEEKSKILL
(Continued)

LEONORA SEYMOUR
INSURANCES of All Kinds
988 Main Street Phone 519-R

Fred C. Robinson
Distributor of
KEYSTONE
Paints, Varnishes, etc.
14-16 Nelson Ave., Peekskill, N. Y.
Phone 1387

For Easter
Man Tailored Blouses
$1.95 — $2.95
Washable Silks—White and Colors
John R. Jones Store
12-16 N. DIVISION STREET

JEWELER
Arthur Weeks
942 SOUTH STREET PHONE 505
Agency for GRUEN WATCHES
Fine Quality of Jewelry

W. J. OWEN
Feed, Grain, Hay, Straw and Fertilizer
907 MAIN STREET Telephone 459
Baby Chicks Lawn Seeds — Lawn Fertilizers
Garden Seed Supplies Dog Food Bird Foods
The store with the checkerboard front.

Peter's Beauty Salon
Specializing
Halliwell and Machineless Permanent
All branches of Beauty Culture including Artistic hair dressing and personality hair cuts
1007 PARK ST. CIRCLE PHONE 474

PORT CHESTER

W. T. GRANT CO.
Special
EASTER NOVELTIES
Cards — Favors — Toys
Place Cards
108 NORTH MAIN STREET

New Easter Clothes
for Girls and Boys
Spring Coats $4.98 to $9.98
Ages 2 to 16 years
Kaplan's Department Store
36-40 NORTH MAIN STREET

FINE'S
INFANT'S AND CHILDREN'S SHOP
Complete Stock for Easter
30 North Main Street
Phone Port Chester 4050

POUGHKEEPSIE

SHAGMOOR
is an Economy...
because it is lastingly good with the Best Features "Built-in."
$25.00
Luckey, Platt & Co.

SPRING-BREATH
DRESSES
$4.45 to $13.95
Sizes 12 to 48
A Delightful Selection of 2 and 3 PIECE SUITS COATS
WINDSOR DRESS SHOP
385 Main Street

EASTER SUNDAY SPECIALS
Black Hawk and Armour Star Hams
Whole Ham, per lb. 29c
Fresh Dressed Roasting Chickens
Per lb. 35c
B & M FOOD MARKET
PHONE 6160 Free Delivery

Golden Guernsey Milk
EMMADINE FARMS, Inc.
(Formerly Gauthier Milk Corporation)
715 Main Street Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Phone 5399
South Street Beacon, N. Y. Phone 197

Quality SPORTSWEAR
Sweaters $2.95 to $5.00
Woolen Sport Hose 50c to $3.00
BROCK'S
HABERDASHERY SHOP
31 MARKET STREET

Plain or Fruited Hot Cross Buns
Fresh from the ovens all day Friday
Theresa Bake Shop
272 Main Street Near Market Street

Smith Brothers Restaurant
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER
11 a. m. to 8:30 p. m.
65c to $1.00
Famous Since 1847

The Roseville Corset Shop
Roseville fitted foundations are individually designed for you by an expert corsetiere with years of experience.
Free Alterations and Repairs
Underwear Hosiery
Telephone 1044 8 Cannon St.

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
390 Grand Avenue
Telephone Culver 515—9-12 noon.

COMPLETE AUTO SERVICE
"Terms to suit your needs"
Goodrich Tires Brake Service
Goodrich Batteries Gasoline—Oil
Goodrich Batteries Radios—Accessories
GOODRICH SILVERTOWN STORES
EAST MAIN STREET AT UNION

Easter Sunday, April 12
Make It a Happy Day With
"fine flowers always fresh"
from the
Rochester Floral Co.
39 Franklin Street

Carlton J. Gould
Funeral Director
486 Lake Ave. Phone Glenwood 481

The CORNUCOPIA
INC
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON DINNER
Dinners, 50c to $1.00
THE GOLDSTEIN SPECIAL
Manufacturing Tailors
Direct to Consumers
$24 $29 $34
365 Andrews Street Stone 6299

HAROLD KELLER
Florist
Whatever the Occasion
We Have the Flowers
Retail Shop and Greenhouses
1023 South Avenue Monroe 3502

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

McCONNELL MILK & ICE CO.
PITTSFORD N. Y.
Sweet, Fresh, Rich Milk
with a distinctive flavor
Order a trial today of real Pasteurized Milk. Delivered everywhere in Rochester
MONROE 6616

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
Easter Candies—Easter Toys
Easter Favors
38 EAST AVENUE

ELDER'S MARKET
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables
MEATS and GROCERIES
527 Monroe Avenue Monroe 1980

RYE

Theodore Fremd's Market
The Finest Meats and Poultry
Phone 153-152 PURCHASE ST.
Fuel Oil, Coal, Cement
Blue stone for driveways and walks.
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 99 Purchase Street

SCARSDALE

It is Easter Time and Flower Time at the
BLOSSOM KNOLL NURSERIES
CENTRAL AVENUE and ARDSLEY ROAD
We invite and welcome you to visit the Nursery and our new Greenhouse.

DEPOLE PRODUCE MARKET
Fancy Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
Hot House and Imported Products
34 Garth Road - Phone Scarsdale 4028
Ask for
BEARDSLEY'S SHREDDED CODFISH
RUMFORD BAKING POWDER

Barnard's Pharmacy
Garth Road Phone Scarsdale 3433
'Lovell & Covel' and 'Whitman's' Easter Candy Packages and Novelties
Solid and Filled Chocolate Eggs and Bunnies
"4711" Cologne, Bath Salts, Powder and Soap

SHOE REBUILDING
Exceptionally Fine Work
Hat Cleaning
Harwood Bldg. Arcade Phone 3403
44 Garth Road Phone 5122
831 Post Road Phone 2086
D. VACCARO

For INSURANCE
Consult KENNETH L. METZ
Vice-President and General Manager
Scarsdale Agency, Inc.
HARWOOD BUILDING Phone 2100

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

SCARSDALE
(Continued)

PLUMBING—HEATING
ROOF REPAIRS
GUTTER and LEADER REPAIRS
SUMMER HOT WATER HOOKUPS
FURNACE CLEANING
JOHN R. PHILIP
54 Garth Road
Scarsdale 2200 Nite Call 924

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

Complete OIL HEATING SERVICE . . .
Fuel Oils
Quality Guaranteed
Careful Deliveries
Free Supply Checking
Oil Burner Service
Repairs—any make
Modernization
Yearly Contracts
Timken Silent Automatic
Oil Burners
Oil Furnaces
Oilboilers
Air Conditioning
Hotwater Heaters
Factory Agents—Sales and Service
SERVICE 24 HOURS A DAY
E. ROBISON INC.
The House That SERVICE Built
Hartsdale Ave., Hartsdale, N. Y.
Telephones
Scarsdale 3900 White Plains 8866
Dobbs Ferry 177 Beverly 8520

Tel. White Plains 6978
ADELAIDE BARNES
COUNTRY CLUB SHOP
for care of the hair, face and hands
80 Hartsdale Road Hartsdale, N. Y.

SCHENECTADY

Nu Back
TRADE-MARK
Foundation Garments
With or Without Inner-Belts
$3.50 to $10
THE EARL CO.
430 State Street Tel. 4-9111

Barneys
The ROLLATOR
A roller rolls and there's ice. The NORGE mechanism is as simple as that. It has but three moving parts . . . is almost everlasting.
Before you invest in an electric refrigerator, by all means see the new
NORGE
PHONE 4-4811

Real Silk Hosiery
SPRING SPECIAL
Special Sale Until April 14th
Schenectady Representative
MRS. FLORENCE BOURDEAU
Phone 2-5473-J after 4 P. M.

Gifts—Prizes
Toys—Games
UNION BOOK COMPANY
257 STATE STREET

LADY LEE FASHION SHOP
"Schenectady's Smartest Shop"
Coats, Suits, Frocks of Distinction Sizes 12 to 50
249 STATE STREET PHONE 4-8814

SYRACUSE

GOWNS
A distinctive collection of youthful gowns for larger women
Very Smart Line of Misses' Dresses
MARY BRENNEN SHOP
324 SO. WARREN ST.

DOWNYFLAKE DOUGHNUTS
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 SOUTH WARREN STREET

FINE CLEANERS AND DYERS
BROWN & THORN
112 CEDAR STREET Phone 4-4184

H. A. HYDE
Hats from famous designers at wide range of prices. Always a group at $1.95.
435 SO. WARREN ST.

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE
(Continued)

Meats Groceries Vegetables Fruit

MAPSTONE BROS.
1911 S. SALINA STREET

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

STORAGE MOVING PACKING
KING
Storage Warehouse, Inc.
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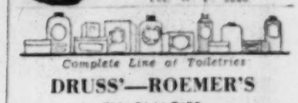

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HE WHO has not forgiven an enemy has never tasted one of the most sublime enjoyments of life.—LAVATER.

Daily Features

PRAY to God at the beginning of all thy works, so thou mayest bring them all to a good ending.—XENOPHON.

Cartoons of the Week

—Bishop in St. Louis Star-Times
Traffic Hazard in the Far East

—Herblock in Syracuse Herald
Applicant for a Political Job

—Cross in Nashville Tennessean
A Good Start

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch
Can't We Get Something Better for Our Money?

—Bishop in St. Louis Star-Times
Anchored Again

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Puzzle Corner

V

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

HERE'S another cryptogram for beginners. If you've never tried solving such a cipher message before, you'll find this rather easy. Each letter is represented throughout by another letter, and plenty of short words have been used so that clues abound. As you know, each word must contain at least one vowel. Note those six 2-letter words, represented by MN, AI, RI, AI, CA, and IQ. Since the letter "I" predominates, let us suppose it to represent a vowel. Not many 2-letter words end in "a." While several end in "e," not many start with "e." Just the reverse is the case with the letter "i." So let us consider the letter "o." That would seem to fill the requirements. Many 2-letter words—do, go, no, so, to, etc.—end in "o." And many start with the "o," such as of, oh, on, or, etc. With that as a feasible start, suppose you try substituting the letter "o" for each "I" in the following cryptogram. And then try completing it without referring to the answers elsewhere on this page.

ABCD EPGHA DBIJKL MN ONPG

NPDG AI DIKON QIF RI NQQIFA

BPD MNNR SPLN AI SPTN CA

BPFL. ABN RJSMNF IQ DBIFA

UIFLD PQQIFLD SPRG EKJND.

2. Letter Changing

By changing only one letter at a time, and forming a proper word each time, POST can be changed to MARK in four moves. Can you do it?

3. Hidden Proverb

The following may seem like a very queer proverb or old saying, but try changing only one letter in each word, and see if you can discover the answer without referring to the answers.

TILE ANT TIRE WAFT FOE TO MAY.

4. Counting the Sheep

While walking down a road, a man met a farmer with a number of sheep. "Have you a score of sheep there?" asked the man. "No," replied the farmer, "but if I had as many more, and a quarter as many more again, I would have a score." How many sheep did the farmer have?

5. A Rebus

Here's another rebus—a type of puzzle that will grow in popularity as you solve a few. The single letter below represents in rebus form a 7-letter word. The lines below serve as a clue. In fact, they give a clear definition of the word itself, but even though you guess the answer it will perhaps puzzle you for a moment to see how such a 7-letter word can possibly be represented by a single letter. But, that's the puzzle. Try doing it before referring to the solution.

B

An ear-shaped gastropod just find
And get this puzzle off your mind.

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: The new cotton highways are full of amusing possibilities. Fancy the distance from coast to coast being cut 1500 miles on account of shrinkage.

Detroit Free Press: All the Republicans need is a party emblem that is more attractive than an AAA check.

A Word a Day

What's in a Name?

WILLIAM CAMDEN, in his "Remains Concerning Britain" (1586), tells a story of an archdeacon named *Peche* (meaning "sin"), a rural dean named *De-evill*, and a Jew traveling together in the Marches of Wales. When they came to a place named Illstreate, the archdeacon said to the dean that their jurisdiction began there and reached to Malpas ("the bad or dangerous pass.") The Jew, considering the names of the dean and archdeacon, said, "Marvel may it be if I escape well out of this Jurisdiction, where Sin is Archdeacon, the Devil the Dean, and the bounds Illstreate and Malpasse."

Now *Malpas*, the surname, is from that evil pass *Malpasse* in Cheshire, which the Norman soldiers found so difficult to guard from the incursions of the Welsh tribesmen. *Malpas* and *Maltravers* are among the few French place names found in England. *Bompas* and its variant *Bumpas*, which have the opposite meaning, are nicknames. Another French place name that has given a surname is *Beamish*, which in its Old French form was *Beaumais*, or *beau mes* (Latin *bellum mansum*, "a fair manse or dwelling").

There are a few local surnames from Ecclesiastical Greek, like *Church*, from Greco-Latin *Kuriakon*, "belonging to the Lord," and *Eccles*, also the name of a flourishing Lancashire township, is from *Ecclesia*, "an assembly."

These names probably go back to a time when Irish missionaries first spread the light of Christianity in England.

Daily Anecdote

A Chapter a Day

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IT HAS been confirmed by the librarian at Windsor Castle, that King George V always ended the duties of the day by reading a chapter of the Bible before retiring.

He did this as the result of a promise he made to his grandmother, Queen Victoria, as a young lad.

Looking Back

TO LOOK back to antiquity is one thing, to go back to it another. If we look back to it, it should be as those who are running a race, only to press forward the faster, and to leave the beaten way still further behind. —*Colton.*

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Reports

Question: As each officer and committee chairman reads his report, a motion is made for its adoption. Is it necessary for each report to be disposed of in this way?

If a report contains a recommendation or any point that warrants discussion, it has been our practice to lay it on the table, and then discuss it under unfinished business. Is this correct? Under this procedure, the treasurer's report is always accepted before the auditor's report is read—he making mention that the report has been audited and found to be correct. In cases when this report has been laid on the table, when the auditor's report is read, it is accepted.

Answer: The next order of business after a report is read, is the disposal of it. It is not necessary to make a formal motion to adopt or accept a report which is for information only. It is filed, and a statement by the chair to that effect would be all that would be necessary. Such a report may lead to discussion out of which a motion develops, in which case the action and not the report is the subject of the motion.

If a report contains a recommendation or some statement that calls for action, a motion should be made respecting it. If it is desired to defer all such discussion and voting, it would hardly be necessary to lay the report on the table. That would mean another motion would be necessary to take it from the table. It should be simply postponed to a definite time. It would be sufficient for the chair to state that by general consent, the report would be brought up for discussion and action later in the meeting.

In the case of a treasurer's report presenting a formal statement of the financial condition, action should not be taken until the report has been audited and the auditor's report should be adopted or accepted, thus endorsing or approving the treasurer's report. (See Robert's Rules of Order, pp. 223-224.)

Oddity of Nature

Monitor Camera Club, From Jack Clark, Houston, Texas

A Cedar Tree Which Has Taken Root and Is Flourishing From the Trunk of a Chinaberry Tree, Near St. Augustine, Texas

In Lighter Vein

Extremes

She: "Oh, John, you are so extravagant."

He: "The dinner check was only $10."

She: "But you gave the waiter 20 cents! I saw you."

In Time

Customer (trying on shoes): "There's only one objection on this pair—the soles are too thick."

Clerk: "If that is all, put them on and the objection will gradually wear away."—*Grit.*

The Skeptic

Mrs. Newlywed: "Darling, this is my very first pie."

Mr. Newlywed: "My, what a treasure! Let's keep it instead of eating it."

The Objection

A southern Negro minister who was given to the use of big words and complicated discourse was waited upon by a church committee and told that his style of preaching was not all that could be desired.

"Don't I argify and sputify?" inquired the minister.

"Yes, yo' done argify and sputify," said a member of the committee, "but yo' don't show wherein."—*Montreal Star.*

Astute Boss

A commercial traveler, held up in the Orkneys by a storm, telegraphed to his firm in Aberdeen: "Marooned here by storm. Wire instructions."

The reply came: "Start summer holidays as from yesterday."—*Caledonian.*

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Do-It-Yourself Shop

ONE ELDERLY man who had long been engaged in craft work had a collection of tools for all kinds of work. He had soldering irons, filing saws, circular saws, and all kinds of other tools needed for repair work. But his shop stood closed as he seemed to be incapacitated for hard work.

Then came a day when he found his funds getting perilously low. He therefore decided to open his shop as a Do-It-Yourself Shop. There were the tools; and a man with a leaky pan could repair it under the elderly man's supervision. If a pipe needed welding the tools and the necessary advice and help were available. A boy could cut any design he needed with the circular saw; or a girl might be shown how she could do a repair job on a doll. The man would charge a small sum for the use of his tools; or people in the neighborhood could join his Do-It-Yourself Club by the year. The shop turned out to be a busy place, and it offered a meeting place for many neighbors who had never met before.—M. S., Boone, Ia.

For the Scrapbook

Foundation

A foundation of good sense and a cultivation of learning are required to give a seasoning to retirement, and make us taste its blessings.—*Dryden.*

Deeds

From the lowest place, when virtuous things proceed, the place is dignified by the doer's deed.—*Shakespeare.*

Truth and Duty

Positive views of truth and duty are those that impress the mind and lead to action; negation dwells mostly in cavil and denial.—*Wately.*

Puzzle Corner Answers (5)

1. This crypt should be very easy to solve for no effort has been made to make it hard. The number of short words affords many clues.
2. Post, Past, Part, Park, Mark.
3. Time and tide wait for no man.
4. Eight sheep.
5. A B alone (Abalone).

Odds and Ends

Oldest Guidebook

The oldest guidebook in the world is the "Description of Greece," by one Pausanias, of whom little is known save that he was born in Lydia and flourished in the second century under the Emperor Hadrian. He spent many years traveling through Greece, and recorded his travels.

Largest Flower

The largest flower in the world is said to be Rafflesia Arnoldi or Arnold's rafflesia. It was discovered by Dr. Joseph Arnold (1728-1818). The entire flower measures about a yard across, and weighs about 15 pounds. Its ground tint is flesh-colored or yellow, with heavy mottlings of dull purple.

Westminster Abbey

During the civil war between Charles I, and his people, Westminster Abbey was used as barracks for the solders of the Parliament.

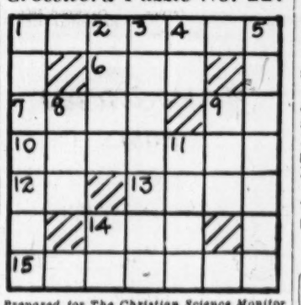
Marble Arch

Marble Arch, now opposite Edgeware Road, London, stood until 1851 at the central entrance of Buckingham Palace.

St. Paul's

St. Paul's Cathedral, London, was 35 years in building.

Crossword Puzzle No. 227



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1. Longing for
6. Buddhist pillar
7. First king of Israel
9. Musical note
10. Seasonable (Scot.)
12. Printer's measure
13. Ponies
14. Achievement
15. Retribution

Down

1. Well
2. Astringent mineral salt
3. Taxonomic rating
4. Pronoun
5. Green plants
8. Purpose
9. Drag
11. Cereal grasses
14. Part of 'to be'

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Guest Star

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Universal City, Calif.

A CERTAIN red-headed lad who has climbed the ladder of sudden fame via his ability to sing in a different manner, remains near enough to his obscure days to remember what it means to struggle day after day without tangible reward.

Stepping outside the lunchroom on the lot the other day, he paused to listen to the little colored boy who operates a one-man band for the entertainment of any who will listen.

Sometimes the little fellow makes a whole dollar in a day.

This day the popular Midwest singer appointed himself "guest star" of the colored boy. For two hours he stood there strumming his guitar and singing the ditties that have made him famous.

That night the little black boy went home with $35, and the widest grin he'd ever worn.

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Church in Thyatira

THE town of Thyatira lay on the banks of the River Lycus in the northern part of the province of Lydia in Asia Minor; and its church is one of those specifically addressed by the writer of the book of Revelation.

On the whole, this Christian community received high praise, being commended for its spirit of love and service, of faith, patience and humility, coupled with practical activity (Rev. 2:19); nevertheless, the Christians of Thyatira were to abide steadfastly by the true teaching in which they had been established (Rev. 2:25).

The wisdom of this advice is seen when we realize that according to early inscriptions, Thyatiro was regarded as "the holy city" of a heathen deity known as the Tyrimnaean Apollo (cf. Hastings Dictionary: IV, p. 758), and we gather from the warnings of the Revelator that he had found among his readers an unfortunate tendency to condone, or even to take part in, the immoral practices which so often went hand in hand with pagan worship (Rev. 2:20f).

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

'Social Barnyard'

SHOULD there be, say, 12 people in the party, make out 12 slips of paper with four different animal names on each of four sets of three slips (animals which can be imitated by sounds, such as dog, cat, cow, or sheep). Now, you have four different groups. The papers are put into a hat and everyone draws one, keeping his animal name a secret.

Then the lights are turned out, and everybody begins to make a noise to represent the name which he has drawn. The object of the game is for the three of the same kind of animal to find one another (and be sure to stay together), and then to be the first to call for the lights and win the game.

This is a very amusing game for all ages. Try it.—Lorraine A., Brooklyn.

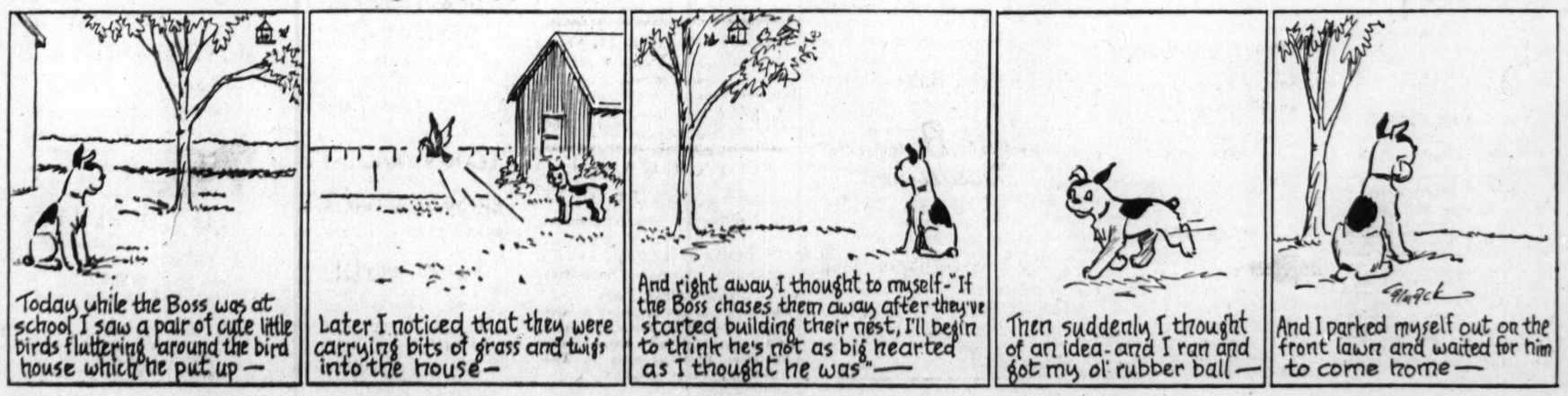
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Getting By 'The Stranger'*

By LE PELLEY

THE DOODLEDUCKS HAVE BEEN TRYING TO GET FOOD TO HARUM, JAARS, WITHOUT BEING FOLLOWED BY THE "STRANGER"
IT IS ALL RIGHT TUBBY — WE PASSED HIM — WE ARE SAFE !
WELL, WELL, - I'VE OFTEN WONDERED HOW IT FELT TO WALK WITH SOMEONE ELSE'S FEET !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*Laying for the Boss*

By CARMACK


Today while the Boss was at school I saw a pair of cute little birds fluttering around the bird house which he put up —
Later I noticed that they were carrying bits of grass and twigs into the house —
And right away I thought to myself - "If the Boss chases them away after they've started building their nest, I'll begin to think he's not as big hearted as I thought he was" —
Then suddenly I thought of an idea - and I ran and got my ol' rubber ball —
And I parked myself out on the front lawn and waited for him to come home —

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (K) — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Policing Europe

POLITICAL necessity may have been the mother of the invention with which France would overhaul Europe's peace machinery. With elections in the offing it is requisite that French politicians show their voters that French leadership is as interested in consolidating peace as is that of any country. But if that were the only impetus behind the plan communicated by the French Government to three other signatories of the Locarno Pact, the proposal would nevertheless be important as a possible starting point for Europe's race against war.

Keeping firmly in mind the fact that the French elections are to be fought on domestic issues—questions of finance and banking to the forefront—with foreign policy important chiefly because of its potential interest to the peace-loving French people, it is still useful to inquire into the possibilities the French plan presents.

The abstractions in the plan are easy enough to agree with: that recognition of the independence and equality of states is indispensable to peace; that no lasting peace can be based on the fluctuating needs or ambitions of this people or that people. Having found peace on a world scale an unwieldy problem, most nations will be willing to join France in endorsing the idea of regional accords, as long as such accords are kept within the League framework.

More questionable, however, is the hope that twenty-five years of peace can be negotiated on a general commitment of all countries to observe the present territorial divisions in Europe—the status quo. Germany has not yet defined its own idea of equality. In discussions looking toward peace it would have to do so, and it might be possible to obtain from Germany such agreements regarding the European continent as would reassure the French and the countries of the Little Entente. But Germany has already signified its desire for a return of colonies, a desire not likely to be satisfied by mere access to raw materials in colonial territories, as the French plan would provide.

Still it is in the proposal to work out equality of economic opportunity that one of the chief values of this plan lies. There is no telling how far a government's appetite for prestige might lead it from the paths of peace, but there is a check on this ambition as long as the people enjoy the fruits of national prosperity. Economic adjustment may never quite take the place of all territorial adjustments in satisfying the have-not powers in Europe, but provisions for access to the raw materials necessary to keep industries going, would greatly alleviate the pressure of some nations for additional territory.

A revival of interest in an international police force which this plan may encourage also could have important results for European peace. The League of Nations has been hampered not only by the inability of its members to agree on such matters as sanctions, but it has been obliged to labor under the disadvantage of having no instrument with which to deter a nation from aggression until negotiations could be placed on a satisfactory footing. Of course, the setting up of an international force would be a tremendous undertaking, and the codification of laws to govern its uses would hardly be possible until solutions of the more pressing problems had been well advanced. But that is the task of policing Europe, as, indeed, of policing any community—to see that force can be employed only to support just laws.

Nobody expects peace to be based on any one nation's plan. The French proposals, as those which came out of Germany a week or two ago, should not be regarded as much more than an invitation to open negotiations. Perhaps an unmistakable sign of willingness to reason over these plans would prove to be all the gesture Chancellor Hitler might have to make at this moment to start Europe peaceward.

Perils of Popularity

"YOU can't keep people from being *for* you," is an old saying among politicians. It seems to apply just now in the presidential boom of Gov. Alfred M. Landon.

From the outset the great political stock of Mr. Landon has been the fact that he appeared to combine economical administration with a progressive western viewpoint. That this still is his appeal is somewhat indicated by the election of several delegates favorable to him in Minnesota.

Under these circumstances probably the heaviest loads the Landon colors have to carry in the presidential derby are the ardent adulation of the chain of newspapers owned by William Randolph Hearst and the ill-suppressed friendliness of the Republican "Old Guard" as exemplified in the backing of former Senator Walter F. Edge in New Jersey. It is the task of his strategists to reconcile this support with that of the liberal and young Republicans east and west. Perhaps this accounts for some of the studied silence of the Kansas Coolidge.

Meanwhile, of course, the victory of Senator William E. Borah in the Wisconsin state primary relieves Governor Landon of some of the dangers of too swift success. The effect will be emphasized should the Borah invasion of Colonel Knox's stronghold in Illinois capture more delegates in next week's primary.

Possibly — just possibly — Mr. Borah would have fared better than he did in New York State if he had had some of the support described by Mr. Hearst's New York Evening Journal in a society item to the effect that Granville O. B. Ulman, chairman of the Landon Junior Women's Committee, is giving a large cocktail party in preparation for a Landon-for-President supper-dance at the Astor Hotel, and that "the offices of the campaign at the Astor are filled with socialites who have gone in for politics in a big way." True, the item adds that the Ulmans are very fond of the country life at their establishment on Long Island which "includes a stable and kennels."

One can imagine strong men turning pale and farmers steadying themselves against their plow handles when this news gets out to the dust bowl of western Kansas. But meanwhile a storm has been brewing also on the opposite coast, where Mr. Hearst and Gov. Frank F. Merriam have put a Landon ticket of delegates into the field against the proposed uninstructed delegation desired by former President Herbert Hoover. It would be regrettable should a breach develop between the Kansas Governor and the former President when the two have potentially so much in common.

A man ought not to be condemned because of his backers. Indeed, the Hearst experience with Hoover and Roosevelt indicates that he may be good at picking a winner but not at controlling his choice. If Governor Landon is strong enough to point out to some of his backers that they have sought him, not he them, their support may be no great liability.

The Show Is On

FORSYTHIA'S gorgeous yellow is lighting northern landscapes with its spreading flame. Suburban dwellers will shortly inform fellow commuters of perky robins making the early morning vocal. Editors will patiently, or impatiently, blue pencil the budding cub reporter's dearly treasured line anent the "harbingers of spring." All these, however, are but happy portents of a greater phenomenon; the shadows which a larger event casts before its coming.

For shortly shall the winter of our discontent be made glorious summer—in a circus tent. Of course, you, grown-up reader, aren't at all interested. But the children—or if no youngsters are around, there is Aunt Harriet, who will enjoy a jolt out of her routine round. Or—but what's the use? You're going, anyway.

You do. You fight your way good-naturedly to the red ticket-wagon, grab the precious bits of pasteboard thrust at you by the marvelous manipulator of change and tickets; are borne on a surging tide which carries you through the portals into the Menagerie Top. There an ambidextrous "candy-butcher" piles popcorn, crackerjack and peanuts into your astonished grasp. Strange he should know you needed all that stuff when you had merely suggested a modest bag of peanuts. "Eighty cents, Buddy." Just like an adding machine.

Dazed but jubilant, you sink onto the bleachers in the Big Top. The band, gallantly uniformed, bursts *fortissimo* into "Dixie." Of a sudden a wondrous world of make-believe unscrolls itself. Round the great arena a mighty pageant marches majestically. Noted on the program as "The Durbar," or "The Queen of Sheba," or "The Field of the Cloth of Gold," the long parade by any other name would—and next year will—look just as grand. It passes. The last shuffling pachyderm, bearing in gaily embroidered howdah a lovely Moslem houri, or Oriental queen, or charming consort of a British monarch, disappears. The equestrian director strikes his gong and cracks his whip. Dainty bareback riders and amazing acrobats and masters of the *haute école* swarm over the three rings and a couple of stage platforms.

The show is on.

"There Is a Tavern in the Town"

"WHAT is a tavern?" asked Judge Henry T. Lummus, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, during a liquor hearing. Assistant Attorney General Rogers Clapp explained the modern meaning of the word "tavern" to the court.

Which led Judge Lummus to query further, "What has become of the old rumshop?" Although, apparently, no one informed him, the judge might discover upon investigation that the "old rumshop"—largely driven out by prohibition and which, it was promised by repealists, would never return—is none other than the tavern of 1936. The "old rumshop" still flourishes.

A WALKOUT is being staged among the sheet music workers. This dispute, it is said, will seriously delay the production of "popular" music. Are we supposed to be glad or sad?

Road to Peace

Book News of the Day

AMERICANS have waged more than one war to end war. The Revolution was in a sense thus characterized by no less a moving spirit than Benjamin Franklin, who argued that independence would prevent England's rulers from dragging Americans into "all the plundering wars which their desperate circumstances, injustice and rapacity may prompt them to undertake." Of the Civil War also it was said: "When slavery is gone from the whole world, the whole world will then be freed not only from a source of war, but from the most cruel and horrid form of war." The t's were more deliberately crossed, the i's more definitely dotted, over the promise that the World War was to be for that purpose, but the implication that war was for peace's sake has served war-making well for centuries.

Side lights like this shine clearly through the record Merle Curti has set down in PEACE OR WAR (New York: Norton. $3).

* * *

Aside from its contribution to peace work, Miss Curti's work is valuable for the revealing light it throws on trends and events in America's story. We have read the tale many times in terms of national glory. We have seen it phrased in euphemisms, praised in oratory or school-book rhetoric, or, less frequently, "exposed" by muckrakers. We rarely see it so painstakingly and calmly considered as it is in this study by Miss Curti, professor of history at Smith College.

All the backsliding, confusion, inconsistency and disloyalty to their cause of which peace workers have at times been guilty is admitted and examined here. Failures as well as victories are analyzed. The trials of those who did stand by their convictions, the physical hardships of heroes too seldom celebrated, the intellectual isolation of those whose thinking yet penetrated the insulations behind which a partly civilized society insisted on justifying war—these make up a human side of an important document of American life.

* * *

It may be a shock to some patriotic societies to learn that the peace movement in the United States is mostly a middle-class affair—with all the virtue of calmness and perhaps the vice of complacency that is a hall-mark of that class.

Moreover the American peace movement, as Miss Curti shows, is exceedingly moderate in its aims. The extremism usually associated with it—possibly as a result of psuedo-patriotic orations—is anything but alarming when the picture is painted whole. Despite this fact, or because of it, the American friends of peace have traveled a long road since 1636, and progressed not too slowly considering the obstacles of ignorance and selfishness to be overcome. C. W. M.

North . . South . . East . . West

Choosing Political Playmates

By Frank L. Perrin

THOSE of us who, from the side lines, the grandstand and the bleachers, have watched the contenders, whether amateurs or professional gladiators, playing the game of politics in the arena, have sympathized, at times, with the contestants who are unable to choose either their seconds or their backers. Politics, like a cross-country Marathon race, is a free-for-all. But even more significant, and perhaps more regrettable, is the fact that the mass thought of the citizens of a great nation is as sensitive, comparatively, as the automatic register which records and adjusts the odds in a modern race-track betting machine. Confidence in the ability of a certain entry to win, indicated by the backing pledged, lowers the odds, so called, of this favorite, and raises the odds of less conspicuous aspirants in the same class.

The sympathies of the crowd, favorable or adverse, may determine the result of a baseball or football game. Cheering words may spur a tiring and discouraged Marathon runner to fresh effort and possible success. A song of victory may sweep a college rowing crew across the line in the face of threatened defeat. But all these manifestations are impulsive. The onlooker never seeks to discover a possibly hidden or subversive motive. It is the free play of patriotic devotion—confidence in the home team.

* * *

But in the great game of politics as it is played, not only in the United States but elsewhere, the customs and regulations governing amateurs no longer are observed. Indeed in national politics the much-criticized pari-mutuel system of the race track seems to have been applied. The uninvited and unsolicited support of those anxious to place their wagers on the favorite or most probable winner automatically advances the odds, so called, of all the others in the race.

On a recent visit to Topeka, Kan., the home of Governor Landon and the Mecca of a thousand inquisitive political writers and politicians, I was reassured, in answer to a cautious inquiry, to learn that none of those who had come to Topeka in recent weeks or months, whether in special railway coaches or otherwise, had made the pilgrimage at the behest of the Governor or his confidential advisers. There has been no desire on their part that the indicator show a sudden reaction to support which, though generously proffered, might actually operate, automatically, in inducing corresponding popular support for others in the contending class.

At about that time it had been announced that Mr. William Randolph Hearst, with others, had visited the capital to identify themselves as Landon supporters, the publisher meantime enlisting his numerous newspapers in the cause which he voluntarily espoused. The ball player at bat, the runner in the race, the laboring oarsman in the boat, cannot nominate or repudiate a cheer leader or prescribe the volume or tempo of the noise made in the bleachers or along the shore.

* * *

In the stirring days and evenings of the first Cleveland campaign, in the era of marching brass bands, uniformed torchbearers on parade, and bitter partisanship in the ranks of village schoolboys, a lone spectator, viewing the marchers from a safe and comfortable distance, disturbed the pervading harmony by shouting, "Hurrah for Blaine!" Probably the "Man From Maine" had neither hired, bribed nor invited his doughty champion to brave the scorn and perhaps the resentment of the intrepid marchers. And perhaps he was not as good a guesser, when it comes to picking winners, as the more famous volunteer who now chooses to hurrah for Landon.

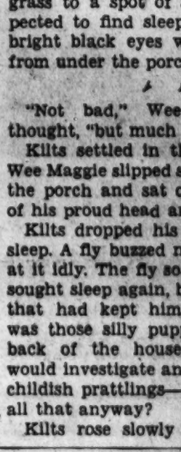
It is realized that Mr. Hearst has earned the reputation of being a good guesser. In the present instance, certainly, he is only exercising what he esteems to be his individual prophetic faculties. He has, as is well known, found a conspicuous seat in the band wagon of more successful presidential nominees than any other editor or publisher, only to desert both seat and wagon soon after the election. It is interesting to recall that this same volunteer supported Mr. Hoover before the election in 1928 and deserted him later, and that he likewise worked to elect Franklin D. Roosevelt, only to turn his back upon him now to shout for Landon.

Of course, the friends and well wishers of the Kansas Governor, who know that this addition to his cheering squad is absolutely voluntary, are encouraged by the prescient skill attributed to the publisher in choosing the winning side.

Kilts Widens His Circle

SUCH nonsense, Kilts thought, as he sat on the front seat of the roadster, such perfect nonsense to bring another dog into our household. I can take care of them myself. One argument after another presented itself to him, while deep in his heart was the burning truth that what he could not face was the fact that he would have to share his two with another of his kind. Kilts had forgotten long ago that he was a dog; he had become part of the family, belonging to the master and mistress no more than they belonged to him.

The car sped over winding roads through rolling, stone-walled country.



Leafy trees arched overhead. A chipmunk sat on a stone and winked at them as they passed. A turtle lumbered slowly over the road and the master stopped to allow him full time for his crossing. Then a low white house stood out quite suddenly before them and as the master swung up the drive an excited chorus came from the kennels in the rear—absurd puppy voices trying to be important. Kilts sat in the car until he was ordered out. He would show the master that he knew what this trip to the country meant; he would not be taken in by the sight of grass and open fields.

Someone was talking to the master, "Your dog hasn't been with others much, has he? Best to let them get acquainted alone. Come along into the house, then we'll go and have a look at the puppies."

Kilts saw the figures retreating and decided to take himself for a walk. Starting toward the road he suddenly felt so aimless that he turned back. There was nothing for a dog to do when he was alone except sleep. It was stupid of the master to go away and leave him when there was so much lovely country to be explored. Kilts ambled slowly over the grass to a spot of shade where he expected to find sleep, unaware that two bright black eyes were peering at him from under the porch of the house.

* * *

"Not bad," Wee Maggie evidently thought, "but much too sure of himself."

Kilts settled in the spot of shade as Wee Maggie slipped softly out from under the porch and sat on the steps—a turn of his proud head and he would see her.

Kilts dropped his head but could not sleep. A fly buzzed near and he snapped at it idly. The fly soared away and Kilts sought sleep again, but it was not the fly that had kept him awake. Perhaps it was those silly puppies yapping at the back of the house. Kilts thought he would investigate and put a stop to their childish prattlings—who wanted to hear all that anyway?

Kilts rose slowly and turned, facing the house and Wee Maggie. For a moment he stared, for a moment he hung between the desire to walk by her and the longing to find out who she was and what she was doing there. Wee Maggie never moved, but Kilts moved slowly—toward the house. He stopped a few feet from her, ears alert, tail pointed. "Who are you?" he said quietly. His tail wagged stiffly once or twice. He took a step or two nearer, then stretching out his nose touched the tip of hers. His tail wagged briskly.

"The idea!" Wee Maggie seemed to cry, racing down the steps and half across the lawn.

Kilts followed, but as soon as he neared her she proceeded to another part of the lawn. Gradually Wee Maggie maneuvered him onto the road. The low white house was out of sight, the open fields ahead. Now they were walking side by side, discovering, oddly enough, that many of their interests were the same. A woodchuck hole attracted them both. An old bone blanched by sun and rain was a curiosity worth a long moment. The scent of a rabbit who had hopped across the field early that morning sent them both racing madly toward the shadow of the woods.

Panting, their throats hoarse from barking, Wee Maggie led the way to a stream. Plunging into it, she lapped and paddled slowly along with Kilts following suit, then she spread herself on the bank. Kilts sat on the opposite bank, whiskers dripping from the cool wash of the water. With steady eyes he looked at her.

* * *

She was all black, her coat silkier than his, her eyes sharper, and she had a fine heavy head with well-set ears. She had been Americanized for two generations but her grandparents had both been born on the better side of the Cheviots. She was, of course, very young, and she had never lived any place but on this farm. Kilts would have to teach her a great deal.

Wee Maggie watched Kilts. He was strong-muscled, of brindled coat, with considerable grizzle around his whiskers—true note of his Orkney strain. Coming so recently from the old country and living always in the company of his master and mistress gave him an unfair advantage over her. His manners were deferential and gallant. It was apparent he knew enough to let her have first go at a bone and first wade up a stream, but when they looked down the woodchuck hole how brave he had been! putting his own nose into it first. He was rather lofty, though, she thought. Perhaps living in the country would take off his polish.

Diana Thorne Stebbins

Far, far in the distance a faint sound was heard. Wee Maggie pricked her ears, then dropped them again. Kilts stirred, looking at her, waiting for her to move, as though thinking, "Aren't they calling you?"

"Let them," she said. "I always wait awhile."

Kilts stirred again uneasily, then across the fields and through the woods came the master's whistle. Kilts rose, "Excuse me," he said, "but I must go." He started off. Wee Maggie looked at him disgustedly, then got up and followed. Kilts's pace quickened. When they came onto the open field he started running. Side by side the two Aberdeens raced toward the group on the steps of the White farmhouse. E. Y.

The Reader Remarks—

Excerpts from letters to the Monitor

SUPPORT MIGHT BE GAINED for a bill that would allow present postal appointees to serve out their terms, after which they would be required to compete in an examination as fully devoid of politics as possible.
The Dalles, Oregon — L. L. REYNOLDS

MUSSOLINI IS FINDING the ornithological propensities of money have so depleted his strong box as to force a comparative cessation of war activities. — CAESAR A. ROBERTS
Glendale, Calif.

ACCORDING TO COMPETENT authority the World War cost the American taxpayers $51,000,000,000, a sum which less than fifty years ago would have purchased the whole United States, with everybody and everything in it. This is the cost in dollars—what it cost in suffering and misery is beyond the power of man to compute. — HARRY MINCK JR.
Collingswood, N. J.

IF BLOODY CONVERSION at the hands of civilization is inevitable for primitive people, then decency demands that it be not apotheosized by the butchers. — DAVID F. THOMPSON
Bothenhampton, Dorset, Eng.

MANY ARE UNAWARE of the tremendous influence the United States could have toward abolishing war from the world. May her vision and resolution be directed to this end.
Vancouver, B. C. — JOHN W. WENDELBO

IT IS PROBABLE that there are many millions of dollars in gold, a little here and there among individuals, that would be spent and would make that much more money available if people were at liberty to spend it. The law against hoarding has served its purpose and it is now barring that much money from being of service to the country.
Greensboro, N. C. — E. O. LAWSON

The Wide Horizon

The Future of Local Government

Excerpts from The American Scholar

By Murray Seasongood
Former Mayor of Cincinnati

II

ANOTHER injury to the progress of good local self-government has come directly from state and federal intervention. Home rule is an essential for the proper development of efficient local administration. It is quite true that there are some units of local government too small to be officered except by petty politicians and to be other than inordinately expensive. On the other hand if one takes away from local communities a sense of initiative, discretion and pride in local achievement, and substitutes therefor a remote state or federal control, one makes aspiration for improved local administration more difficult of realization.

It may be that state supervision by commissions, and federal specifications and requirements are better initially than local community performance. But the gain is dearly bought. State commissions are frequently politically dominated and in the federal agencies the merit system has been largely disregarded. If it is left alone a local community may band together and accomplish good government for itself on an independent basis. But if it has to contend with obstructiveness in the whole state or federal government the task is too great.

* * *

This is particularly true because of the almost complete acquiescence, in practice, in the belief that local governments are to be used as feeders for patronage to the national parties. The independent group, intent on obtaining good administration on the basis of merit and without respect to national party lines, has no friends in the state or Federal Government. But these latter have contacts only with the official local organization calling itself Democratic or Republican, as the case may be, and the whole weight of federal and state patronage is superimposed on the city administration, often in the persons of those who are the bitterest opponents of the nonpartisan group.

A state attorney general, for instance, who aspires to be governor regards it as essential to have the support of the local machines and consequently appoints as his assistants and deputies the active enemies of the "outsiders." Even judges, unless they are courageous and indifferent to retention of office, are, perhaps unconsciously, influenced not to go counter to the wishes of the local organizations; and in matters of appointment which should be a judicial act as much as the decision of a case, have no hesitation in selecting for appointment those names certified quite openly to them by the local controlling committee. "Intercession" by the local bosses with the judges, particularly of the police or municipal courts, in behalf of the criminal element because of its voting strength and contributions is not infrequent and does not meet with reprobation.

Since the independent local group conscientiously observing the merit system has nothing to offer young men who aspire to hold state and national office, young lawyers who have political aspirations or insufficient legal work to earn a livelihood go almost immediately after their admission to the bar (and sometimes before) into one or other of the local political machines, either to obtain some temporary award such as an appraiser fee or else some political, legal position in which they receive more than their experience and ability justify. This has a debasing effect upon the whole practice of the law and prevents that interest in study and effort which would fit them, in time, to succeed to important legal employment. . . .

* * *

Federal assistance in relief may be essential because of the unprecedented demands and the greater resources of the Federal Government, but such assistance should take the form of allowances to be administered by the local officials and not by the granting power. Before the NRA codes were invalidated they, too, were an injury to local communities to the extent that they took no account of the excellent credit of many well-governed municipalities and that they interfered with free competition in bidding for public contracts. They placed cities buying in large quantities on the same plane as any small retail purchaser buying for his own slight needs.

If local government in the United States is to cease being what Bryce termed it, "the one conspicuous failure of the United States," there must be a new system of education and a new public morality that will enlist the interest and require the patriotic support of the best elements of the community, and the recognition of local government as not the least, but the most important, branch of American public endeavor.

Excellence in local self-government can be a reality where such recognition supports a disinterested governing group; and where local independence is not contravened by a system of political patronage or undermined by unwise aid, financial or advisory, from state or federal sources.